



W. PARRY & Co.

ARCHITECTS, COACH AND HARNESS MAKERS &c.

BEG to inform the Public that they are carrying on the above business in all its branches, and that they will undertake the construction of all description of Carriages, Buggies, Howdahs, and Palanquins.

And they respectfully request those Gentlemen, who may favor them with their commands, will be pleased to address by note, as they regret having incurred the displeasure of several Gentlemen in consequence of some persons having erroneously stated that PARRY and Co. would not undertake repairs; they beg to add that repairs of every description will be undertaken and completed with neatness, strength and dispatch, on most reasonable terms.

They have on their premises, for sale, from COLLINS and Co. at Calcutta, Shigrapoes and Buggies, with or without Harness; also, of their own construction, a new, elegant, light and strong Carriage, and Buggy, a second hand Chariot, Buggies, Shigrapoes, and a Tilbury with Horse and Harness.

Bombay Green, 26th July 1818.

Advertisement.

TO BE SOLD
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
AT THE

Godowns

Messrs. TASKER, and CO.

On Monday next, the 10th Instant,
THE FOLLOWING GOODS

84 Bags of first sort Benares Sugar,
142 Ditto Ditto 2d Ditto Ditto,
371 Ditto Ditto Salt Petre,
170 Bales of Gunnies,
3900 Loose Ditto.

The conditions will be made known on the day of Sale, and the Goods will be put up on such lots as may suit the convenience of Purchasers.

Bombay, 5th August 1818.



A LOTTERY.

A LOTTERY of 13 Thorough Bred Dogs will be drawn as soon as the list of Subscribers is completed, to consist of Fifty Tickets, each Twenty Five Rupees, at No. 9 Military Square, where the Dogs may be seen.

Bombay, 5th August 1818.



Ferrar and Eduljee

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION

On THURSDAY the 20th Instant.
AT THEIR ROOMS

in Meadow Street.

FOUR ENGLISH MADE, CAMP CASES.

CONTAINING the following Articles of Silver Plate to be Sold together or separately as may suit purchasers.

Bombay, 1st August 1818.

CAMP CASE, No. 1.
Containing as under, viz.

4 Silver Dishes of Size,
2 Do. Curry Dishes,
2 Hot water Plates,
3 Do. Table or Soup

6 Silver Desert Forks,
1 Do. Gravy Spoon,
1 Do. Butter Knife,
4 Do. Skewers,

Plates,
1 Do. Soup Spoon,
6 Do. Table ditto,
6 Do. Desert ditto,
6 Do. Tea ditto,
6 Do. Table Forks.

7 Tin Dishes,
1 Iron Grill,
5 Pair Ivory Handles
Knives and Fork's,
5 Do. ditto Desert ditto,
1 Pair Carver ditto,
1 Steel and 2 Oyster
Knives.

No. 2.

2 Silver Sauce Bowls with
Covers,
2 Do. Salt Cellars with
Spoons,
1 Do. Mustard Pot with
ditto,
1 Do. Snuffer with Stand,
1 Do. Coffee Pot,
2 Do. Candle Sticks with
2 Shades,
1 Do. Mustardier.

No. 3.

1 Silver Milk Bowl with
Cover,
1 Silver Tea Pot,
1 Do. Cruet Stand with 4
Glass Bottles,
1 Do. Tumbler,
4 Liquor Bottles with Silver
Corks,
2 Decanters,

No. 4.

1 Silver Large Bowl with
Cover and Stand,
1 Do. Butter Pot with a
Glass and without Cover,
1 Mahogany Tea Caddy
with Silver Cup and
Cover for Sugar,

1 Tin Spice Box,
3 Tea Cups and Saucers,
3 Coffee Cups & Saucers,
4 Wine Glasses with Co-
vers,
3 Tumblers with Covers,

4 Tin Canister for Tea &
Sugar,
1 Mahogany Dinner
Tray,
1 Roasting Jack Com-
pletely,
1 Iron Hatchet.

Bombay, 5th August 1818.

Sale by Auction.

Wooler and Company

Will To-morrow Thursday, the 6th Inst.

CONTINUE the Sale of Plated
Ware, as advertised in last Satur-
day's Courier.

The Sale to commence at 12 o'clock.
Bombay, 5th August 1818.

SALES BY AUCTION.

This day the 5th August,

Sale will be held at LOUGH-
ALIN'S Auction Room as usual.
Bombay, 5th August 1818

Notice is Hereby Given.

That on THURSDAY, the 6th Instant,
WILL BE EXPOSED FOR SALE,
BY PUBLIC AUCTION

AT

Doctor Palmer's Buildings,

AN ASSORTMENT OF

ELEGANT AND FASHIONABLE
GLASS WARE,
RECENTLY IMPORTED,

CONSISTING OF

PLAIN and Grecian painted Globe
Lamps, Cabin Lamps, Plain Cut
and Grecian Painted India Shades, Finger
Cups, Cut Salt Cellars, Oil Burn-
ers, Cut and Plain Tumblers, Wine,
Claret, Liqueurs, Lumbos, & Wine &
Water Glasses, Lemonades with Covers,
Custard Cups, Quart, & pint, Decanters
spare Shades, painted bed Chamber
Candlesticks, Cut Hooks, Bottoms, Cut
Mugs and Covers, Rummors and Covers,
Butter Pots, Cruet Stands, and some
elegant sets of Cut & Fluted Table and
desert Services.

Bombay, 5th August 1818.

A CARD.

THE Public are hereby res-
pectfully informed, that Mr.
J. W. TASKER has this day
admitted Mr. JOHN FURLONG
(many years an assistant in the
office of Messrs. ALEX. DAVI-
SON, NOEL, TEMPLER & Co.
of London) as a partner in his a-
gency and mercantile establishment,
and that the business of the house
will in future be conducted under
the firm of

TASKER & CO.

MR. TASKER avails himself of
this occasion, to return his grateful
acknowledgments to those friends
who have favored him with their
support, and he begs to assure
them, that the same unremitting
attention shall be continued by his
new firm to their concerns.

Bombay, 5th August 1818.

A CARD.

CAPTAIN GEORGE FENNER
HUGHES, having been placed
on the retired list of the army, at
his own request, in consequence
of ill health, has the honor to an-
nounce to the public, that he shall
commence business as an AGENT
to the ARMY, from the first of the
ensuing month.

Particulars will be notified to the
officers thereof, thro' the medium
of a circular letter.

The business of the house will
be conducted under the firm of

Hughes & Co.

Bombay, 5th August 1818.

A CARD.

SIR ROGER D'FARIA, has the
honor to announce to his friends
and the public, the admission of
MR. LUIS FRANCISCO DA
SILVA, and MR. FRANCISCO
ANTONIO DE CARVALHO, as
partners in his mercantile and a-
gency establishment at this place,
and that the business thereof will
henceforward be conducted under
the firm of

Roger D'Faria & Co.

Bombay, 5th August 1818.

Bombay Gazette.

Wednesday, 5th August 1818.

GENERAL ORDERS.

By the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
BOMBAY CASTLE, 24TH JULY, 1818.

THE Right Honorable the Governor in Council
directs that all staff appointments consequent to the
Employment of the Force in the Northern and Southern
Conkan on Field service be discontinued
from the 1st of next month.

The Governor in Council also directs that the ap-
pointment of Field Commissary of Stores with the
Force lately under the command of Major General
Sir Wm. Grant Keir K. M. T. be discontinued
as will his Establishment, from the 1st of next month.

Bombay Castle, 25th July 1818.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is
pleased to direct Ensign Jopp of the Engineers to
turn to the Deckam to be employed under Captain
Sutherland.

Surgeon Hill Morgan, M. D. Medical Store-keeper
at the Presidency, is allowed a furlough to England
on sick certificate, for a period of three years from
the date of his embarkation.

Surgeon James A. Maxwell is appointed to suc-
ceed Mr. Morgan in the situation of Medical Store-
keeper from the date of his embarkation.

Bombay Castle, 28th July 1818.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is
pleased to grant a furlough to sea on sick certificate
to Ensign Massey of the Honorable Company's
Regiment of European Infantry for a period of six
months from the date of his embarkation.

Surgeon Francis Cruso is appointed to the situation
of Garrison Surgeon at Surat, and Surgeon Charles A.
West to that of Broach and Deputy Medical Store-
keeper in Guzerat, in succession to Surgeon Mardon ap-
pointed Superintending Surgeon in the Deckam; and
Surgeon Marshall, now attached to the Revenue
Surveyor's department in Guzerat, is directed to
receive temporary charge of the Medical duties of
the Garrison of Broach until the arrival of Mr.
West. These appointments are to have effect from
the 4th instant.

Bombay Castle, 30th July 1818.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is
pleased to appoint Acting Assistant Surgeon Boyd
to the Medical duties of the Honorable Company's
Cruizer Thetis, and to direct that Acting Assistant
Surgeon Graham be relieved from that duty for the
purpose of being employed on shore.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble

the Governor in Council

J. FARISH.

Sec. to Govt.

BOMBAY.

Arrivals.—Ensign Charles Waddington, Engineer

from Tannah.

Assistant Surgeon, James Bird, } from Europe.

Cadet J. A. Walsh, } from Europe.

Lieut. J. W. M. Falconer, Fort Adjutant Tannah

from Tannah.

Assistant Surgeon, Sir Thos. Silvestre Madras Es-

tablishment, from Java.

Departures.—Ensign Henry Liddell Artillery

to Matunga.

J. Liddell, Artillery to Matunga.



NAUTICAL CHRONICLE and NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—July 30d, Ship Fatch Ballamter,
Macquah Adam Abosbecker, from Mocha.
August 2d, Ship Swallow, (Free Trader) Captain
William Oliver, from England.
2d, Ship Charlotte, Captain J. Stevenson, from
China.

Passengers, per Swallow.

Mr. Bird, Assistant Surgeon, Mr. Walsh Cadet.

Passengers per Charlotte.

Sir Thos. Silvestre, Mr. James Cooke, Mr. and
Mrs. Skelton.

DEPARTURES July 28th Brig Fanny, Captain J.

B. Smith, to the Isle of France.

30th, Ship Wellington, (Free Trader) Captain

George Lyons, to Liverpool.

August 1st, Ship Fatch Alvedood, Captain Wm.

Richardson, to Peking.

2d, Ship Bombay Castle, Captain George Mann,

to Liverpool.

SHIPS LOADING.

English.—Ship Diana, Captain Williams for River

pool.

Snow Bridge, Captain May, for Ditto.

Ship Bombay Marchant Captain Clackson

for London.

Ship Kunzovic Captain Waddington for

Bussorah.

Ship Malabar Captain Longland for Dacca.

Grab Snow Monoddie, Master, for Sumatra.

Ship Dandaly Captain Dyer for Bengal.

French.—Ship L' Achille, Captain Hume for Mar-

seille.

Brig L'Esperance Eugene, Captain Dorian

for Bordeaux.

K. B. The Surat Castle was omitted, through

negligence to be inserted in our last Gazette, among the

ships in the harbour.

NAUTICAL NOTICES.

The following account of a safe port
in the vicinity of the Cape of Good Hope,
we copy from the last Bombay Cou-
rier.

The River Knysna, so long consid-
ered impracticable as a port, has, by re-
peated surveys made in the course of the
last year, been proved to be easy and safe
in access, and a most valuable harbour,
not only as a refuge for shipping when
caught in a heavy South East gale upon
this dangerous coast, but its vicinity
abounding in valuable timber for ship-
building and other purposes.

The Emu, transport brig, in the ser-
vice of the Dock-yard at this station, was
the first vessel which entered the Knysna,
but being taken aback in the narrows,
an event which for want of local know-
ledge, her commander did not expect,
she struck upon an unknown sunken rock,
and received so much injury, that it be-
came necessary to run her on shore,
within the entrance. This circumstance,
unpromising as it appeared, has, in the
end, led to the experience of the advan-
tages which the Harbour offers.

The Podargus, sloop of war, was sent
to the assistance of the Emu; but from
the recent misfortune which had happen-
ed, it was not intended she should go in-
to the River. Her commander, however,
upon surveying the entrance with the
master of the sloop, was convinced that
there was no danger, and accordingly

ran in, took on board the *Emu's* stores, and came out, perfectly satisfied of the excellence of the port. The *Dispatch*, naval transport, drawing 15 feet water, when laden, has been twice into the *Knysna* for cargoes of timber. She has now gone thither a third time for a cargo of compass timber, which she is to take to England. His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to establish a signal post, with such signals as are most obviously necessary at the present moment. Also a pilot and boat's crew, for giving directions and assistance to all vessels approaching the port.

It may frequently happen, that, although the weather may be favorable for ships coming in, that it might not be perfectly safe, or possible for the pilot-boat to go out: a signal is provided to indicate this circumstance, and the Pilot-boat will then be within the bar, to give the necessary directions for anchoring, &c.

It is also the intention of His Excellency to establish the Merchant Code of Telegraphic Signals by Captain Marryat, R. N. and communication will be made by means of it, after the 1st day of May next.

SIGNAL now established at the *Knysna*.

Signal for coming in. If in, for going out. When the Tide will serve, a red Pendant will be hoisted over this Flag.

white
red

Ships are recommended not to attempt coming in.

white
red

Ships are recommended to anchor off the Entrance, to wait for Wind or Tide.

yellow blue

Pilot Boat cannot come out; but is ready to receive the Vessel within the Bar.

white
blue

Pilot Boat is coming out;

DIRECTIONS for sailing in and out of the Harbour of the *KNYSNA*.

In proceeding for the Harbour, the wind should be at least two points to the Southward of West, or four points to the Southward of East; and should the wind be in the Western quarter, steer towards the S. W. or outer Rock called Black-stone, until a remarkable Saddle Hill (far in the Country) comes on with Ship Point; or should it prove hazy, that the Saddle cannot be seen, keep well over towards the Western Shore, giving the Blackstone a birth of about 50 or 60 yards, and steer for the Needles Point, keeping it just open on the larboard bow, which will lead into the deepest water over the outer Bar (appearing to be formed across from a little without the *Emu* Rock to the Needles Point, shoaling gradually from the last-mentioned Point from 19 and 20 feet, to about 16 close to the Rocks on the opposite side) until within a Ship's length of the said Point, then edge over to the N. Eastward for the inner Obelisk Point. On this Point there are two Beams set in the ground, to mark the situation of the *Emu* Rock on which H. M. Transport Brig *Emu* struck, and occasioned her loss) to avoid the shoal water running across from Otter Island, to the Rocks a little within the *Emu's* (the depth from 12 to 13 feet,) until the upper Obelisk comes about its breadth open to the Northward of the lower one, which will lead close to the *Emu* Rock. Steer in that direction, until the two Obelisks on the Southern Hill come on with each other, when you may steer for Fountain Point, keeping it just open on the starboard bow, until within half a ship's length of it, then steer over for Green Point, (the South Point of Best Cove, keeping very close to it, to avoid the Spit of Sand which lies about 126 yards from this Point,) having passed it, you may anchor in any part of Best Cove, run further up, or through Long Reach towards the East Ford as circumstances require.

The Flood sets strong in over the *Emu* Rock, and directly through the Narrows, or, about N. b. E. by the Compass, and the Ebb *vice versa*, until it meets the Rocks a little without the *Emu*, where it changes and sets to the S. W. b. W.

Proceeding out of the *KNYSNA*.
The best and most prudent time is, to start on the last quarter flood, and proceed accord-

ing to circumstances, keeping the Directions in view respecting the setting of the Tides, Bars, &c. A vessel of an easy draught of water, may go out at any time of Tide, provided she has a commanding breeze, and it is smooth over the Bar; but it is not to be recommended on the height of the Springs, and on the strength of the Ebb.

The Harbour may be easily known, by a few Sand Hills a little to the Westward of it, no such Sand Hills being to be found to the Eastward thereof.

Lat. of the Month . . . 34° 4' 16" S.
Long per Chronometer . . . 23° 00' 00" E.
Variation . . . 29° 00' 00" W.
High water, full and change, . 3h. 45'
Ordinary Spring Tides rise 5 feet, and extra between 6 and 7.
Neap Tides, 2 feet.

J. GOODRIDGE, Master Attendant.

Bengal Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

At Kedgeeree.

June 30. Ship *Argo*, Captain S. E. Lyon, from Liverpool 4th February, Madeira 17th March, and Madras 21st June.
July 2. Ship *Eclipse*, Captain Thomas Winter, from London, Portsmouth 4th February, Isle of France 15th May, Colombo 18th June, and Madras 23d June.
French Ship *Fanny*, Captain P. P. Lane, from Bourdeaux 20th December, Mauritius, Bourbon, and Pondicherry 22d June.
Ship *Lord Minto*, Captain G. Chine, from Batavia 24th May, and Beencoolen 30th May.
Spanish Ship *St. Julian*, Captain Angle Laborde, from Cadiz 17th March.
3. French Ship *Minerva*, Captain J. F. Hevert, from Bourdeaux 4th January.
French Ship *Appollon*, Captain J. Webb, from Rochelle 6th February, and Mauritius 27th May.

PASSENGERS.

PER SPANISH SHIP OF WAR ST. JULIAN.
Don Jose Mendica, Agent of the Philippine Company at Calcutta, Don Ramon Senterre, Deputy ditto, Don Martin Yriarte, and Don Jose Bareaizque Assistant ditto, Don Manuel Brodett, Agent of the Philippine Company at Manila, Don Eli Reperio Deputy ditto, Don Posquid Cla, Assistant ditto, Don Pedro Aquillo, of the Royal Audience at Manila, Don Juan Valez, and Don Jose Rodriguez, Lieutenants of ditto; Don Jose M. Burgos, ditto Infantry, Donna Tereza Forcal.

Passed to Sea.

July 1. The *Lord Eldon* and *Mary*, Captain Wilson.
2. The *Eugenia Doriah*, Canada, Earl Kellie, Ruby, and the French Ship *St. Louis*.

EXPECTED TO SAIL.

From Calcutta.

The Ship *Keit*, Captain E. Brigham, for Gibraltar in 2 or 3 days.
From Diamond Harbour.
The *Asia*, Captain Finck, for China, in 4 or 5 days.

PROGRESS OF VESSELS AT THE FOLLOWING STATION, ON THE 4TH INSTANT.

Diamond Harbour.

Remain,—The *Fort William*, *Asia*, and Spanish Ship *St. Julian*.
Coming to town,—The French Ship *Minerva*.
Kedgeeree.
Remain,—The *Canton*, and Brig *Dolphin* outward bound.
Passed down,—The *Syren*, and American Brig *Aurora*.
New Anchorage.
Remain,—The *Larkins*, outward bound.
Gone down,—The *Shah Byramgore*.

Madras Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.—July 12th, French Ship *Maheols*, Bourdonnaye, Captain R. Morin, from Pondicherry 11th July, Passengers, Mr. Sipion, Agent for Chandernagore, and Mr. Verlie.
—do. Ship *Mary Ann*, Captain J. T. Anderson, from Padang 15th June.

DEPARTURES.—July 10th, Brig *Helen*, Captain Mackintosh, for Padang.—do. 14th, Ship *Grant*, Captain J. Moffatt, for England.—15th, Ship *Eliza*, Captain C. Cornish, for Bengal.—16th, Ship *Norfolk*, Captain L. C. Edwards, for Bengal.—do. American Ship *Frances*, Captain, Samuel Swift, for Bengal.

BATAVIA.

The following Ships were at Batavia on the 20th June, Dutch Ships of War, *Tromp*, *Nassaw*, *Eclipse* Cutter, *Mariane* Brig, *Schooners* *Calypso*, *Emma* *Wilhelmina*.

Dutch Merchant Ships, *Ida* *Alieida*, *Agatha*, *Maria*, *De Hoop*, *De Vride*, *Alexander*, *Dolphin* *Kambang* *Jattie*, *Two Friends*, *Maria* *Louisa*, *La jume* *Annette* *Brigs*, *Christina*, *Fanny*, *Batavia*, *Joana* *Maria*.

English Ships, *Experiment*, *Unity*, *Isabella*, *Juliana*, *Kingston*, *Charlotte*, *Brigs* *Hope*, *Favourite* & *La Gazette*.

American Ships, *America*, and Brig *Sundes*, Arab Brig *Boorong*, Five Large China Junks.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.—Late in Malwa, of the Cholera Morbus, Lieut. Colonel John Lyall of the 1st Battalion 8th Regiment N. I. on this Establishment universally and deservedly regretted.

BENGAL.

MARRIAGES.

On Friday morning, the 26th ultimo, Francis Jas Bernard, Esq. to Esther, eldest Daughter of Major Farquhar, of the Honorable Company's Madras Military Establishment, and Resident and Commandant at Malacca.

On Saturday, the 4th instant, at St. John's Church, by the Revd. J. Parson, Thomas Lane, Jur. Esq. to Rebecca, 5th Daughter of the late John Howell, Esq. of Penysheol, Caernarthenshire, and Widow of John Napier, Esq. of the Lord Hangerford.

At Aleppo, in Travancore Captain Alexander MacLeod, 9th Regiment N. I. to Eliza, eldest daughter of Colonel M. Daly.

At Arcot, on Monday, the 15th ultimo, by the Reverend R. Smith, Captain J. Mackintosh of the Corps of Engineers, to Mrs. C. Cruickshanks.

BIRTHS.

On the 3d inst. the Lady of Peter Mendes, Esq. of a Son.
At Vellore, on the 14th ultimo, the Lady of Colonel Molle, Commanding H. M. 46th Regiment, of a Son.
At Chittoor, on the 19th ultimo, the Lady of Capt. Outlaw, of a Daughter.
At Aurangabad, on the 29th of May last, the Lady of Capt. F. P. Patterson, of H. Highness Nizam's Regular Infantry, in Berar, of a Son.
On the 6th of May last at Trichinopoly, the Lady of Lieutenant Macpherson, H. M. 53d Regt. of a Daughter.

DEATHS.

On the morning of the 3d instant, at his quarters in Fort William, Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. George Fleming, Acting Chief Engineer at this Presidency. This Officer had served the Hon'ble Company without intermission or furlough during a period of 40 years and has been, as a private member of society remarkable for the benevolence and piety of his habits.
At Arcot, on the 20th May, after a short but severe illness, which he bore with manly fortitude and resignation, Sergeant Charles Mayger, Farrier Major of the Veterinary Establishment, aged 52—deeply regretted by his family and friends.
On the 6th ultimo, at Trichinopoly, Captain William Russell, of H. M. 53d Regt. deeply and sincerely regretted by his Brother Officers; and by those who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.
On the 3d ultimo, at Berhampoor, Capt. Jobson, of the 4th Regt. Native Infantry.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGE.—On Friday, the 3d of July, at Hyderabad, Hans Sotheby, Esq. of the Bengal Civil Service, to Miss Isabella Hopkinson.

BIRTHS.—At Quilon, on the 5th July, the Lady of Captain Elphinstone, Quarter Master of Brigade, of a Daughter.

On the 14th instant, the Lady of George Stratton, Esq. of a Daughter.

On the 16th instant, the Lady of William McTaggart, Esq. of a Daughter, still-born.

The Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, 5th AUGUST, 1818.

The fort of Moolheir has surrendered to the force under the command of Lieut. Colonel McDowall, which completes the conquest of the province of Kandeish, and terminates the war in the Peishwa's late dominions.

Lady Nightingale was at home on the evening of last Thursday to a brilliant and numerous assemblage, of the beauty and fashion of the Island. Her Ladyships attention to the comforts of her guests and her unremitted anxiety to promote the gaieties of the Votaries of Terpsichore, were as usual highly successful. We hope that after such a commencement, we may be allowed to afford a glimpse of Futurity, and to augur a spirited and satisfactory continuation of Festive pleasures, and a revival of our suspended Drama, during the course of the ensuing cold season.

We are much gratified in being able to state with some degree of certainty, that although the Cholera, has made its appearance at Serroor and even at Poonah, yet that its virulence is much abated, and that its present features does not warrant it, being stiled Epidemic, no new cases have occurred, and most of the patients are already convalescent, this we attribute to the benign influence of the rain, which has lately fell in torrents.

It grieves us however to relate that this dire disease, still prevails in Malwa, and that Lieutenant Colonel Lyall, of this Establishment has fallen a victim to it.

It is with peculiar pleasure we notice the precautions, about to be adopted, in order to afford the most prompt medical aid, should it appear in this quarter, but we have such confidence, in the refreshing and healing showers of our Monsoon, as to have but little apprehension even if it should visit us.

The account of the meeting in palace yard Westminster on the 23d March, for the purpose of Parliamentary reform, occupies no less than seven columns in the British Press, the principal orators were as usual

Sir F. Burdett, Lord Cochrane, Major Cartwright, Mr. Hunt, Mr. Wooler and a Mr. Walker, a temporary Hustings was erected in front of the Kings arms Tavern, for the occasion.

The *Madras Gazette* of the 18th July, came to had on Sunday, but it contains no articles of much import.

The arrival of an *Ar* ship from Mocha the 13th of July, has added nothing to our stock of intelligence from that quarter.

The Governor General is expected to reach Calcutta, early in the present month.

The *Swallow* Free Trader, from England, and Madeira, and the *Charlotte*, Stephenson from China the 22d April and Batavia 20th June, anchored in the harbour on Sunday Evening; the former Ship has brought nothing new, that we can learn.

The *Charlotte* left at Whampoo, the Exmouth and Resource, Bengal Ships & two or three Americans. Cotton was at about 12 Tales, and there was still a considerable quantity in the market, report says to the extent of 60,000 bales, two Bengal Ships and the Good Success, of this Port, where daily expected to arrive. The Sugar crops are stated to have been more productive, than for many preceding years, the 1st Sort of Soft Sugar is now at 5 T. 5 M. per Picul, which last year was 6 T. 8 M. the *Charlotte* proceeded by an Eastern route & arrived at Batavia on the 12th June, a Batavian Courant of the 20th of June, has been kindly handed to us, but it contains no local intelligence whatever. Major Travers, left Batavia for Beencoolen on the 17th June, but not a word is said respecting his mission or how it has ended, we have extracted however a List of Ships at Batavia, & observe that there were many also at Samarang, and Sourabaya, an evident proof that commerce still flourishes, several sales of Coffee and Sugar were advertized as also some extensive Estates. Their Naval Establishment appears to consist of two line of Battle Ships, one Frigate, and about twenty Brigs and Schooners, and the Military, of twenty six Battalions of Infantry, and a proportion of Artillery, and Cavalry.

The weather during the latter part of July, and first days of August, was hot and sultry in the extreme and most unseasonable, the showers of rain slight and partial, have by no means compensated for the evaporation, and a great want of rain, was manifested by the appearance of the rice grounds. The rain however commenced yesterday and has been greeted by all with the most pleasurable sensations.

The Free Trader, Ann, Captain Reynolds, for London will be despatched this day, and will proceed immediately in the prosecution, of her Voyage.

Our next arrival from England have reason to think will be the *Forbes*.

The *Bengal Journals* of the July are the latest that have come to hand.

A correspondent to whom we are under many obligations, has kindly furnished us with what follows.

At the meeting of the Literary Society held on Tuesday last at their rooms, which we have much pleasure in stating, was well attended, an interesting and highly descriptive communication, by Captain Dangertield, of this Establishment was read, giving an account of the site and extent of a succession of Cave Temples, near Baug, a town in Malwa, situated in about 23° 30' N. L. and 75 E. L. It was accompanied by a set of spirited tinted sketches in Indian ink, from which it appears that the specimens of statuary and the minor Architectural decorations discovered in their interior are in a superior style of execution.

Several antique specimens, from Egypt, were also presented from Captain Gover and Mr. Ranney of the Ship *Samarang*, and a beautiful specimen of Coral, by Lieutenant Dunlop, from the Island of Joanna. Among the former we noticed, with peculiar interest, some small figures of Egyptian *Lares*; bearing the head dress so remarkable in the ancient sculptures of this country, and fashioned with different degrees of merit in earthenware, and marble; one of them was glazed over with a bright blue enamel, very similar to that employed in ornamenting the tiles of mosques in Mahomedan countries, which receives its colour from an oxide of copper:—a well formed Mask, taken from the face of a Mummy, the mortal remains, probably of some individual of distinction, which is formed of cloth, with the countenance gilt, and the outlines of the eyes and ears sketched in a black and Indian red pigment: part of a Mummy: and some delineations of Hieroglyphics, and of the human form, traced on a brick, in low relief, somewhat sunk below the general surface, and coloured blue and red.

At a former meeting of the society, was read, an elaborate tract, by Mr. Bellino, of the successful labours of Dr. Grotfend, a celebrated German Orientalist, in deciphering two species of the cuneiform or Arrowheaded character, used in inscriptions, found on the ruins of Persepolis, and on the surface of Babylonian bricks, and cylindrical amulets. As two of the more complicated & difficult modes of this character remain undeciphered, and a few inscriptions only in the simpler kinds have yet been explained; we shall, at this early stage of his labours, content ourselves with merely offering the tribute of praise, due to the protracted, patient, and unremitting exertions, of this ingenious orientalist, in a field which has till now proved so unproductive; and with stating the high degree of interest they excite, from their apparent tendency to corroborate the ancient history of the Persians, as delivered to us by Grecian authors.

At a still preceding meeting, a zealous & accomplished member, of the society had, we understand, favoured it with a paper, in which he supports, with great research and ingenuity, the claims of the Historians of the East, to the palm of superiority on a subject so long and keenly contested; which valuable communication we trust the society will at some period, not very distant, give to the public.

A highly curious surgical case has also been detailed to the society. That of a right arm wounded by a large iron nail discharged from a swivel, by which the bone of the upper arm was dreadfully shattered, the fractured pieces were successively discharged through the orifice of the wound, leaving only small portions of bone above the elbow and at the joint of the shoulder, connected by muscles considerably shrunk. The deficiency of the bony part of the arm is, at present, supplied by the use of a hollow silver cylinder, constantly worn on the space between the elbow and the shoulder, by which means, & the aid of the left hand, the sufferer is still enabled to grasp a heavy scimitar, with firmness, & to wield it with effect and agility.

To the friends of mankind, and to those who are warmed with zeal for the promotion of its highest and most important interests, it will doubtless be in the greatest degree gratifying to know, that the President & Members of the Bombay School Committee, after having provided for the education of European and Christian children, of both sexes, powerfully assisted by the munificent and charitable aid of Government, and the Public, under this Presidency, have at length turned their serious consideration to the means best calculated, for extending the blessings of intellectual cultivation, to the native Children of India.

The result of this consideration has been the invention, and proposal of a plan, for the attainment of an object of such pure Philanthropy, so palpably beneficial, so flattering to the native character, and so tender of particular prejudices, which should never be openly and rudely assailed, that it has already met with the complete approbation of the assemblies, or *Sanhaets* of two classes of the na-

tive inhabitants, of this island, not the least powerful from numbers and wealth. The committee also having completely agreed on the most eligible plan, its execution is so far advanced as to lead us to hope that one English School will be opened in the course of this week. A Mahomedan youth the son of a Seapoy in the office of the Chief Secretary to Government, who has received instruction for about a year at the central school in this town, gave, in the course of a rigid examination, such proofs of capacity to convey to his countrymen the rudiments of tuition in English, on the plan of Bell, that the first class of upwards of twenty Parsee Children will it is believed be placed under his care. A Prospectus of the proposed plan has been translated into the Persian, Hindoostanee, and Guzerattee languages, which are now printing for the purpose of distribution, in order to diffuse among the native inhabitants, a more general knowledge of the means about to be offered them, of educating their children in any of their respective dialects, more extensively, economically, and effectually, than they have hitherto been enabled to do. A teacher of the Guzerattee has declared himself ready to attend the central school, in order to prepare himself for instruction on Bell's plan, the committee has determined to address the Calcutta School Society, for books, tables, &c. to be translated here into the dialects, peculiar to this part of India; which, as well as English books the committee, have determined to furnish gratuitously to the native schools, and also generally to extend toward them such other aid as may be in their power.

Even in the article of native books however we are not altogether unaided by native enterprise; fifty Copies of an elementary Guzerattee, work comprizing the Alphabet, a concise vocabulary, the rudiments of arithmetic, accounts, the forms of letter writing, bonds, obligations, leases, and, interest tables, which is now printing by a Parsee, inhabitant of Bombay, have been subscribed for, as well as the same number of copies of a translation into the same language of a Persian work, containing an easy epitome of the lives and remarkable sayings of the Grecian Philosophers.

We shall conclude by declaring our sincere gratification at the prospect, now afforded, of enlightening, though even silently and slowly, nay, even almost imperceptibly the minds of the rising native generation; and in fervently invoking for the future success of such benevolent views, the Grace of that one Being, who alone ordereth all things.

Calcutta.

CURRENT VALUE
OF
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

SATURDAY, JULY 4. 1818.
BUY. } Six per Cent. Loan Ob- } SELL
5 12 } ligation. (discount.) } 6 4

Madras.

JULY 18.

The Free Trader *Grant*, Capt. Moffat, sailed for England on Tuesday Morning, having received Packets on Board the preceding evening:—Passengers Mrs. Dumas, Miss E. Mary, Captain Lieut. Bell, 10th Regiment N. I. Lieut. and Brevet Captain J. A. Say, 2d Battalion 16th Regiment N. I. Lieutenant J. Tucker, 1st Battalion 9th Regiment N. I. Lieutenant W. Preston, do. Lieut. J. Ross, 1st do. 19th do.—Mr. E. Jackson.

The H. C. S. *London* and *Princess Amelia* are expected to sail for China immediately. Passengers are directed to embark tomorrow.

The Ship *George the third*, will proceed home direct from Madras, some time in September.

The Comedy of the "*Busy Body*" is in rehearsal at the Race Stand Theatre, and the performance is announced for the evening of the 24th instant.

The Sessions are not yet finished; the Court met yesterday, for the purpose of commencing the trial of the four Europeans, charged, as stated in our last Gazette; but in consequence of one of the witnesses having been reported sick and unable to attend, this trial was ordered to stand over till Wednesday next. The Court adjourned to Monday.

Since our last report, the following Prisoners have been tried and convicted.

Paroomall Chetty, and Motta Chetty, charged with the wilful murder of Chengleroya Naick.

Mylappen, charged with having returned from transportation.

Edward Shadwick, a Private in H. M. 84th Regiment, charged with having committed an unnatural Crime.

Kundappen, and Lutchoomee, charged with feloniously stealing sundry articles the property of Futta Mahomed.

Vencatachellom, charged with burglariously and feloniously breaking and entering the dwelling house of Vurdappa Reddy and stealing thereout a Neck Ornament called Buttoo Goondoo the property of the said Vurdappa Reddy.

Abdul Khader alias Abdullah Khan, charged with feloniously stealing a Horse and Saddle the property of Aroomogum.

The following have also been tried but acquitted.

John Blackburne and John Wade.

Frederick Alexander.

James Sugden.

[Govt. Gaz. July 16]

English Extracts.

LONDON:
THURSDAY, MARCH 26, 1818.

We understand one of the expedients fallen upon by the Spanish Government, to enable it to fit out a Russian squadron, is to allow the merchants permission to ship on board two thousand tons of merchandise, at low duties, the receipts of which, it was expected, would afford considerable aid. The exact destination is not told to the merchants, but they are given to understand, that the force will be so overwhelming, that to whatever point of the ultramarine dominions it is bound, resistance on the part of the Patriots must be vain. The scheme, however, does not meet with great support. The fate of Morillo's expedition, much larger than any Spain can now send out, is not forgotten. The Spanish Clergy murmur a good deal. They think that the benedictions of Heaven on the Hispano-Russian enterprise cannot be secured, unless the Heretical character is taken from the ships by a solemn baptism, which ceremony it is thought will take place previous to their putting to sea.

At a late hour last night we received the Paris Papers of Sunday last. None were to be published on Monday on account of the solemnity of Easter Sunday. In the Chamber of Deputies on Saturday, one of the Reporters of the Committee on the Budget, M. Roi, relative to the expenditure, was heard at considerable length. The hearing of the second Report, that of Count BÉGNOT, respecting the Ways and Means was postponed till Monday. In the Report made by M. Roi, it was proposed to make reductions in the Departments of Police, the Interior, of War, of Marine, and other savings, in all to the amount of 22,250,000 francs. The Committee on the Project for the Abolition of the Slave Trade, had gone through the preparatory examination of it, and appointed the Baron Dufougerais their Reporter. The following are extract:—

PARIS, MARCH 22.

The following are further details relative to the fire at l'Odeon:—

The Duke de Berry transmitted 2,000 francs to the Grand Referendary of the Chamber of Peers to be distributed amongst the firemen, soldiers and others who had most exerted themselves.

The Legion du Nord were employed at the fire till ten o'clock at night, and manifested the greatest zeal.

Several soldiers were slightly wounded. Several of the military prevented the stealing of valuable articles, and others exposed themselves to danger to save individuals. Two women were saved with great difficulty by the courageous exertions of a young man.

A Grenadier of the 2d regiment of Royal Guards was killed by the fall of part of a wall. M. Valville, the Prompter of the Theatre, escaped with great difficulty through a window, by the prompt aid of persons without.

The Actors of l'Odeon will, it is expected, obtain permission to play at the Salon de Louvois and at the Theatre Favart, concurrently with Madame Catalani, whose lease expires the 1st of May.

The loss of scenery, dresses, and other property at l'Odeon is estimated at 500,000 francs.

The accounts of the origin of the fire are at present involved in great contradiction.

The Duke de Richelieu, the Spanish Am-

bassador, and the Swiss Envoy, had yesterday a conference with the Duke of Wellington.

An embargo is said to have been laid in the Ports of Spain, on all the vessels of the United States of America.

On the 8th instant the lightning struck the Church of Carantan (Manche) during high mass; it entered the church, and some of those present were slightly hurt, but none seriously.

FIVE PER CENTS.—Saturday, Ex. Div. 65f. 95c.

NUREMBERG, MARCH 14.

Important dispatches from the Emperor of Russia have arrived at Vienna. It is believed they relate to the journey of his Imperial Majesty into Germany, and indicate the precise period of his arrival in Austria.

The King of Prussia will not return from his journey to Russia till the middle of July, and consequently the Congress of Sovereigns will not take place before the end of that month.

PARIS, MARCH 22.

His Majesty did not leave the Palace yesterday. The Royal Family had divine service performed twice.

At the Bourbon palace, a funeral mass was solemnized for the repose of the soul of the Duke D'Enghien.

Yesterday morning the Duke of Richelieu, the Duke of Fernan-Nunez (the Spanish Ambassador), and the Ambassador from the Swiss Cantons, had a conference with the Duke of Wellington.

His Eminence the Cardinal de Perigord will not officiate in the metropolis on Easter Sunday.

The first Council of war at Marseilles on the 12th unanimously acquitted the Marshal de Camp Marquis d'Asseretta, who in the year 9 had been condemned at Genoa *par contumace*, for deserting the cause of the republic, and for assisting the cause of Louis XVIII.

A Physician has been exiled from Prague, and from all the Austrian States, on a charge of assisting at Masonic Lodges, which are prohibited in that Empire with the greatest severity.

The first banquet given by Barron HUMPHOLDT, lately accredited here as the Representative of the Court of Berlin, was held at the Ambassador's residence, in Portland-place, on Saturday evening. The PRINCE REGENT was in such excellent health and spirits, that after the cloth was removed his Royal Highness sang two songs in the most pleasing and scientific style.

On Tuesday last, the books, assessments, and other papers relative to the late Property Tax, from the commencement to the conclusion, were collected together at Messrs. WILKINS' offices in Grosvenor-street, and burnt, conformably to an order from the House of Commons.

The floods have been so great, about Oxford, that the City looks like a floating island, or like Venice rising from the water. The navigation of the Thames by barges is entirely stopped, the towing path being overflowed and invisible.

A Court Martial assembled at Portsmouth yesterday, on board his Majesty's ship *Queen Charlotte*, for the trial of Captain JAMES ARTHUR MURRAY, late of his Majesty's ship *Spey*, on charges preferred against him by Admiral PLAMPIN, on the St. Helena station, when the charges not being proved, he was most fully acquitted.

It is painful to consider how many of our fellow-creatures are every year executed for forgery on the Bank of England. Nothing can be more apparent than the duty of lessening the opportunities to commit a crime the effects of which are detrimental to the innocent, and fatal to the guilty. Is it impossible to produce Bank Notes, of which a passable imitation could not be made? On this subject we must state the opinion of an eminent engraver. It is, that a *signature*, drawn and engraved by a first rate artist, would be incapable of imitation by any other. This might be made part of the impression. It may, perhaps, be true, that the difference between the original and copies would be not easily detected, except by an artist; but upon this matter the Bank ought to solicit information.

In Prussia, a report prevails that the King is on the point of marrying a Miss Von Brandestain, a lady of great beauty, daughter to the Minister of Mecklenberg Schwerin.

The King of Spain has issued a definitive edict against the Spanish exiles who had served the cause of Buonaparté. It banishes for ever, from the country which they betrayed all those who had acted in any department under the usurper—as counselors or ministers; and military officers down to the rank of Captain, inclusive.

A letter from Copenhagen of the 21st of Feb. says,—“We have read here in the English Journals, that the Duke of Clarence will marry a Princess of Denmark. There is no Princess marriageable, except the Princess Royal; but we do not learn that she has been demanded.—The whole statement appears to be unfounded.”

The ship *Chandernagore*, of 1000 tons, from Bengal, cast anchor on the 3d of this month, at Cherbourg, her Cargo is valued at several millions. It consists of sugar, coffee, indigo, cotton, saltpetre, pepper, ginger, and other precious articles, particularly two boxes containing Indian antiquities. This vessel is destined for Havre.

A respectable Russian house in the city bought on Friday and Saturday all the hemp that they could find in the market. Various are the causes assigned for the transaction, but it is

generally imagined that the purchase was made in the contemplation that war between Spain and America is inevitable.

Barnet, who is now 74 years of age has undertaken the unparalleled task, considering his time of life, to walk 52 miles a day for 21 successive days; start this day (Tuesday), from the 13th mile-stone, at Rufford, to the Stone-end, Whitechapel. Betting is six to four against his accomplishing the undertaking.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

No business of importance in the House on Monday.

Tuesday, March 10.

CLIMBING BOYS.

Lord ROLLE presented a petition from certain inhabitants of St. George's, Hanover-square, against the Chimney-sweepers' Bill. The Noble Lord said, as the Bill was founded on the principles of humanity, he should not oppose the second reading; but in the Committee would notice the objectionable clauses.—Laid on the table.

On the second reading of the Chimney-sweepers' Bill,

Lord AUCKLAND said, he should postpone the observations which he had to make on the bill until the Committee had made their report, hoping that such alterations and regulations would be made in the Committee as would not render it longer necessary to subject that class of persons to the miseries to which they had heretofore been subject.—The bill was then read a second time, and committed for Wednesday.—Adjourned.

Wednesday, March 11.

A petition from Woolwich, and one from Sunderland, were presented in favour of the Chimney-sweepers' Bill.—Laid on the table.

Lord AUCKLAND moved an Address to the Prince Regent, praying that directions might be given to the Surveyor-General of the Board of Works, to ascertain how far it may be practicable to supersede the necessity of employing Climbing Boys in Sweeping Chimnies.—Adjourned.

Thursday, March 12.

ANTI-MONOPOLY PETITION.

Lord LAUDERDALE again presented the petition which he presented, subject to some irregularity, on Wednesday. His Lordship said it was then correct. It was the petition of many persons in the metropolis, complaining of monopoly on the part of the Brewers of Porter. The Noble Lord moved it be laid on the table, and intimated that he should move, on a future day, to refer it to a Committee.—It was laid on the table.

Lord HOLLAND presented a petition from the North Riding of Yorkshire against the Poor Laws.—Laid on the table.—Adj.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday, March 9.

Mr. MELLISH obtained leave to bring in a Bill for the building a Bridge over the Thames at Hammersmith.

INDEMNITY BILL.

The ATTORNEY GENERAL moved first reading of the Indemnity Bill. He admitted that consideration of circumstances was necessary in passing such a bill. He wished, however, to call the recollection of the House to former cases. At the same time he believed that though circumstances were not exactly similar, the measures which had been taken, and the bill now introduced were equally necessary. A misconception seemed to have prevailed with some, as to the facts concerning the passing of Indemnity Acts. If they looked back, since the time of the Revolution, they would find, in most instances, that an Indemnity Bill followed a Suspension, for the protection of parties who had acted under such Suspension. Indemnity Bills had, however, been passed when there had been no such Suspension. It would have been a gross dereliction of duty if magistrates had not acted with vigour: and they were entitled to an indemnity from Parliament. If proceedings were instituted against them in the Courts of Law, they might be obliged, in order to defend themselves, to disclose the informations they had

received and acted upon; thereby being made the means of marking out persons as objects of vengeance: they might be exposed to a violation of the confidence and secrecy under which they obtained information of dangerous designs. If Gentlemen looked back to the transactions of the last 13 months, they would clearly find that conspiracies, with the view of insurrection, had existed, in order to overthrow the lawful Government. Great bodies of people were assembled under a false pretence of reform, while they meant it only as a mask for revolution. It became a positive duty to suppress these measures. He had heard it had been said, that the criminals at Derby had been instigated by spies and informers; but he was satisfied that such was not the fact. They plot would have gone on without spies and informers, and led to a criminal explosion, instead of breaking out partially. Something of the kind occurred but a day before at Huddersfield. Nothing in the Derby trials had happened to show that the man who was so often named occasioned the offences—Oliver had been brought to Derby, not as a witness, but to be exhibited, that it might be seen whether any of the parties concerned, could recognize this man as an instigator, or any ways connected with the events which took place; but they all disclaimed having any knowledge of him. This was the first opportunity he had of stating the fact; and he found it necessary to make this statement to meet the injurious calumnies which had been circulated respecting this individual. It had been said that there were no grounds for the measures which had been adopted, because it had not been so much as alleged that any individuals in the higher ranks of life had given any countenance to the spirit of disaffection which prevailed. But whether such a spirit prevailed among the higher or lower ranks of society, it was equally the duty of his Majesty's Ministers to check its progress, and they would have been equally culpable, had they overlooked its tendency. That great pains had been taken to destroy and undermine the principles of religion and virtue among the lower orders, no thinking man would deny. The obvious tendency of the blasphemous productions which had been hawked about, was to demoralize the lower classes, and eradicate every principle of religion from their minds. It had been alleged that these publications had been subsequently suppressed so effectually, that a copy could not be had for any consideration: but this was so far from being the case, that they were seen in every shop-window; they were hawked about with much industry and perseverance; and when, at last, they stopped from selling them, from apprehension of the consequences, they were handed about, not by way of sale, but gift. Was it not, therefore, the bounden duty of the Secretary of State, as guardian of the public peace, to endeavour to detect the plans of the disaffected. The seizing the papers of those who were suspected of such designs was proper, in order to prevent conspiracy, and to procure information. He, therefore, would submit that, from every consideration of necessity, propriety, and justice, that they were bound to pass the bill now proposed.

Mr. LAMBERTON opposed the motion, disapproving of the principles of the Bill. At length they had arrived at the end of the disgraceful measures of Government, and they were now desired to throw an impenetrable veil over tyrannical proceedings that surpassed the annals of the Bastille. The great promoter of the mischief was Oliver, and that Spy and Traitor was yet at large. From the Cabinet of our Ministers, their companion, Oliver, issued; and yet they came for indemnity. The evidence that had been obtained was procured from base, blood thirsty informers, and could that House fly in the face of the country, and indemnify such wretches as had been exposed? The machinations of Oliver were being daily made more manifest.—Another instance of his proceedings had just been published, but the mere publication of such fact was not the only ground that induced him to mention it. It now appeared that a Gentleman who knew Oliver on the day of the opening of the last Session of Parliament, met Oliver at the entrance of the Horse Guards, a short time before the Prince Regent passed through on his way to the House.—They had no sooner saluted each other, than Oliver, elevating his voice so as to attract a very numerous group of bye-standers, poured forth a torrent of abuse upon the Government in general, and his Royal Highness in particular. The Gentleman, surprised at this conduct on the part of a man who had been formerly most clamorous in his profession of loyalty, exclaimed, "How much you are changed since you were a sergeant in the Whitechapel Volunteers!" To this Mr. Oliver made no reply, but continued his harangue.—The Gentleman parted from him. Oliver, as a preliminary step to his being taken into the regular employment of the Secretary for the Home Department, obtained a certificate of his loyal conduct, from his former Commandant, Colonel Hardy, of the Whitechapel Volunteers. Such was the statement that had now come to light; and he (Mr. Lamberton) was ready to produce the person at the Bar of that Honourable House who had thus witnessed the villainies of Oliver, and who was ready to establish them on oath.—

(Loud cries of hear, hear!)—After all that he had seen, even if this last fact had not been blazoned to the world, he must condemn this measure as most unjust. In the name of his Constituents, and on behalf of the People of England, he called upon the House of Commons to reject this monstrous Bill, and to introduce in its stead inquiry into the evil deeds of those who had promoted, if they had not created conspiracies.—(Hear!)—The Hon. Member concluded with moving as an Amendment, that the Bill be read a first time that day six months.

The SPEAKER having put the original motion and the amendment, some pause ensued, when,

Sir M. W. RIDLEY rose. He said he was surprised at the silence of the Hon. Gentlemen on the Ministerial Benches—he had imagined that they would deem it right to attempt some reply to, or to give some explanation of the extraordinary statement that had just been made.—(Some laughter from the Treasury side of the House.)—If those opposite meant to insinuate that they had not had the opportunity—(Hear, hear.)—He was not desirous of continuing to obtrude himself on the notice of the House—he would willingly make way for them.—(Hear.)—[The Hon. Member then resumed his seat. The questions were again put by the Speaker, after which some time was allowed to elapse in silence. No one rising on the Ministerial side of the House, the Hon. Member again presented himself amidst loud cheering from the Opposition Benches.]—He said he must construe their silence into consciousness that what had been stated was unanswerable—that it was founded in truth.—(Hear, hear.)—As to the Bill, he strongly disapproved of it; and he trusted that it would be thrown out.

Mr. STANHOPE could not avoid giving his sentiments upon a subject so highly interesting to the feelings of all. He contended, that Ministers deserved to be protected, if they had used the powers entrusted to them judiciously, firmly, and constitutionally. The Magistracy also deserved protection, for the same reasons. A Bill of Indemnity only deserved support on these grounds. With respect to the Spy, Oliver, much had been said about that person; but he could not see so much to blame in his conduct; he saw much more to condemn in Cobbett, and writers of his stamp, who had done all in their power to inflame the public mind, and to seduce persons from the paths of rectitude. He therefore could not support the motion of the Hon. Gentleman.

Mr. BRAND observed, that before he consented to this Bill, he must be satisfied that Ministers had acted constitutionally, and discharged the powers entrusted to them with all due care, and with a proper regard to the liberty and rights of the subject. He contended, that the Bill had in it the principles of injustice—it would exclude the people of England from obtaining their rights, and therefore he maintained that the Bill ought to be rejected.

Mr. MARRYATT said, that from all he had been able to collect, either from the petitions or other sources, he could not find any grounds for accusing Ministers of having abused the power entrusted to them, and he should therefore vote for the motion.

Lord ALTHORPE opposed the motion.

Mr. FREEMANTLE thought the arguments had more of reference to the question of last year than the Bill of Indemnity, which stood on its own foundation. Parliament had passed a Bill of Suspension, and entrusted Ministers with powers, which they had executed under their sanction; and it was for the House to say whether they would justify their own proceedings, by not supporting a Bill of Indemnity. He thought it was due to those who executed this trust, to pass a Bill of Indemnity; and therefore, he should never regret having voted for it.

Lord NUGENT, though he voted for the Suspension Act, still considered he could find reasons for opposing a Bill of Indemnity, independent of those which induced his vote on that occasion. He called upon the House not to refuse those oppressed the only means of redress, nor to allow Ministers to go blameless without inquiry. If the persons imprisoned were guilty, why were they not tried? and if they were innocent, why were they imprisoned for so long a time? Ministers were bound to shew, that they had not acted unconstitutionally; that they had not lightly sported with the liberties of the people. Parliament ought to demand such evidence before they released them from their responsibility. The table was covered with complaints.

The House then divided—Ayes, 190—Noes, 64—Majority, 126—This majority was received with cheers. The Bill was then ordered to be read a second time on Tuesday.—The other Orders were then disposed of, and the House adjourned.

Tuesday, March 10.

Mr. CURWEN presented a petition from some inhabitants of Cumberland, for an alteration in the Tithe Laws.

Mr. SHAW LEFEVRE presented a petition from the Silk Weavers of Reading, complaining of their condition, which was referred to the Committee on the Silk Trade.

Mr. LOCKHART obtained leave to bring in a Bill to regulate the mode of electing Coroners for counties.

BREWERS.

Mr. LOCKHART said, he held in his hand a petition signed by 14,000 persons—some of them Magistrates—some of them gentlemen of fortune—but the great body of them, of the laborious class of the community residing in London and its vicinity. The subject was the high price of beer, and its inferior quality. In the metropolis, they said, a monopoly of this trade existed, the effect of which was, that when malt and hops had fallen in price, the Brewers did not reduce the price of beer, on the ground that they had a stock in hand, till their conduct had excited animadversion; and that in 1816, when malt rose, they also raised their prices without regard to their stock in hand. The Petitioners said, that beer was no longer that invigorating beverage that it formerly was, but was composed of deleterious ingredients, ungrateful to the taste, and prejudicial to the constitution. In some of their assertions the Petitioners were borne out in the Report on the Police of the Metropolis, which had incidentally examined the subject. It was there stated, that the great Brewers were the possessors or the mortgagees of public houses, to the amount of nearly one-half of those in the metropolis. The Committee had been convinced, that the restriction under which the trade was thus kept was prejudicial to the public at large. It was thus proved, that the facts were altogether destitute of foundation. He concluded by presenting the petition.

Mr. BARCLAY regretted that this petition had not been presented a few minutes later, that his Majesty's Ministers might have been present to hear the explanation which he felt himself now called on to give on behalf of the eleven individuals alluded to in the petition, and who had paid no less than 900,000*l.* duty, 1-50th of the whole revenue, and which, therefore, the Government ought to inquire into. Some months ago, on account of the great advance in the price of malt and hops, the brewers found it necessary to make an advance of one halfpenny per pot on their article. Soon after a Magistrate, Mr. Beaumont, advertised a meeting on the subject in all the newspapers. The meeting took place, and notwithstanding the means adopted to give it publicity, it was but thinly attended; but thinly attended as it was, there was no chance there of an impartial hearing being obtained. Now when sufficient time had been allowed for the Meeting, the Resolutions, and the Petition, to have their effect, it was presented to the House; and it was now his duty as far as possible to answer the allegations contained in it; & here he must first allude to the charge of monopoly. In answer to this he must say, that of the houses which were served by the concern to which he belonged, not more than one in eight were Brewers' houses; and in the concern of Messrs. Whitbread, not more than one in seven belonged to the Brewers; and on the whole not more than three hundred of the houses in London were Brewers' houses. Certainly many publicans were engaged to Brewers by having loans of money advanced to them; but still they were free on paying that sum so advanced; and that this was frequently done he could state on his own knowledge, since within the last three years upwards of three hundred houses of this description had withdrawn themselves from him, and become connected with other brewers; whilst about an equal number had come from other houses, and engaged with that with which he was connected. The Hon. Member then adverted to the allegation against Brewers contained in the petition, of having made an exorbitant charge for their porter, and entered into a statement of prices of malt and hops, and the amount of duties at different periods for forty years past; and contended from that statement, it appeared, that frequently the great Brewers did not sell so as to pay themselves a fair profit.

(To be Continued in our next.)

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

Wednesday, 5th August 1818.

DEBATE AT THE EAST INDIA HOUSE. JULY 9.

PURCHASE OF CLARET.

On the question being put for the confirmation of the new law, chap. II, sec. 1, ordaining, that all purchases for exportation by the court of directors, or any committee thereof, be made by open contract, excepting in cases where the court shall be of opinion that this mode cannot be adopted beneficially for the Company, and that upon such deviations the reasons for the same be entered on the minutes of the court or committee, and that in all such cases no private contract shall be completed without the concurrence of the court of directors.

Mr. Hume rose and said, that he felt it necessary to address the court on a question which had been discussed at their last meeting, but he did not mean to detain the proprietors for many minutes. Every person who knew him must admit, that he always founded his statements on dates and facts. He was now called on, either to substantiate what he advanced at the last court, or candidly to acknowledge that he was wrong. An hon. director, not now present, had decisively contradicted the statement. He, however, having again examined the subject, must re-assert the correctness and propriety of what he had said on that occasion. He stated to the court, that the committee of buying ordered, on the 17th of May 1814, two thousand half-chests of claret, without at the time having any documents in their possession by which they could judge of the price at which the wine was to be furnished. He stated farther, that a second order for an additional two thousand half-chests, for the second season, was given on the 2d of December 1814; and he also informed the court, that the quantity was not only ordered, but the wine was shipped, before the price was officially notified and agreed to by the committee. To prove that he was correct, he begged the hon. directors to refer to their own book, produced by themselves at the last court, and they would find that both the first and second order were given, before the price of the article was specified. On the 7th of December 1814 the price of the first order was known, and the price of the second was not notified until December 1815. He felt particularly unwilling to press the subject, because for one of the gentlemen who defended this objectionable proceeding he entertained a very high degree of respect, and he could not help thinking that what he was called on by circumstances to offer to the court applied peculiarly to him. The thing was, however, past; and, in whatever way it might be interpreted, it must remain. He asserted confidently, that the amount of the orders, and their dates, were correctly stated by him; and, if the court doubted this, he hoped they would think fit to agree to a motion which he would propose, for the production of those dates, &c. by the court of directors, in order to clear up the circumstance. He could not avoid noticing the manner in which the observations directed against his statement were made; and if he were to be designated as "the gentleman in the corner," to distinguish him from others, as had been done by one individual, it was a mark of personality which he would not bear. The gentleman to whom he alluded (Mr. Pattison), had declared that he would receive no advice from any one. Now he thought it most extraordinary, that any man, holding this situation he did, should boldly avow his determination not to receive advice from the proprietors.

The Deputy Chairman (Mr. Pattison). "I ask to whom the hon. proprietor alludes?"

Mr. Hume—"I allude to you, sir."

The Deputy Chairman—"I thank you, sir."

Mr. P. Moore begged leave to say one word to order. He considered his hon. friend (Mr. Hume) to have great knowledge in the state of the Company's affairs; and he believed he rose, on this occasion, to offer some explanation on what had occurred at a former court, with respect to a particular transaction. By the rules of the court, he thought he was allowed to enter into such an explanation, but it was irregular to proceed farther. He (Mr. Moore) decidedly objected to the long prefatory preamble by which the new by-law was introduced, in which mention was made of the purchase of two thousand chests of claret a few seasons before. All the court had to consider was, whether the principle of the proposed by-law were good or bad; and, for that purpose, they might enter

into such elucidatory arguments, as might be deemed proper to enforce or to reject the by-law. He conceived it was the duty of the court to reject this preface, and look merely to the principle. Was it then a principle, the justice of which they all acknowledged? He believed it was laid down, on a much larger scale, for the purpose of effecting other objects; and, he conceived, they ought to be obliged to the committee for applying it to matters of minor importance. The question now merely was, whether the principle of the new law was good? He thought it was, and should therefore support it. But as to entering into elucidatory matter, unnecessarily—where all appeared to be agreed—he thought it expedient that the time of the court should not be taken up with it.

Mr. R. Jackson said, every other extraneous matter was sunk in this one consideration, whether this be a good or a bad by-law. But his hon. friend had taken the present opportunity to repel certain statements of figures (pure matters of fact), which were opposed to what he had formerly advanced, for the purpose of enabling the court to judge which party was correct; and he certainly conceived that his hon. friend had a strict right so to do. When, however, he adverted to expressions made use of on a former day, he went beyond the rules of order—one of which was, not to refer to particular words used in a former debate. He was convinced that no man, who knew any thing of his hon. friend's conduct and principle, could think, for a moment, that he would assert any thing which he did not conscientiously believe to be the fact, and which he had not laboured, in the first instance, to investigate.

Mr. Hume said, he was glad the hon. proprietor had called him to order, for he wished to say nothing more than what tended to his justification. All he advanced on a former occasion was forced from him, in consequence of an opposition having been raised against what he knew to be true. Not a word, in the way of comment, would have been said by him, if observations had not been made, that went to impugn his veracity. Under these circumstances, it was imperatively necessary for him to enter into a statement, to prove the truth of what he had asserted. All he should now recommend was, that when, on future occasions, gentlemen, with official books in their hands, rose to contradict others who had not that advantage (it being well known, that persons exhibiting documents, supposed to be official, would be believed before the man who had nothing of the kind, although his statement might be most veritable)—they would give themselves the trouble to weigh the circumstances nicely, before they stated their opinion.

Mr. Cumming said, that the committee, in noticing the purchase of claret, which had caused so much discussion, never had the slightest intention to attribute any thing improper to those who were concerned in it.

The Deputy Chairman begged leave to state the plain and simple truth, with respect to this transaction. What he had found out came to nothing, after all; because the price of the claret was known at the India House, so long before the second purchase as the 27th of July. On that day a communication was received from Messrs. Barnes and Majoribanks, in which they stated, that the charge for the first hundred half chests would be only sixty shillings per dozen—and they declared, beyond this, that if they found the expense less than they had calculated on, they would be happy to make a farther reduction. Consequently, the committee of buying could not have been ignorant, in the month of December, of the price of the wine they were about to purchase. By referring to the official document, he found, that, on the 2d of December, the committee intimated to Messrs. Barnes and Majoribanks, that they were desirous of receiving another thousand chests, and the price was concluded for, at fifty eight shillings per dozen. This was the true state of the matter. The hon. proprietor had taken up dates with extreme attention to minutiae, but, unfortunately, he had missed the main fact. He (the Deputy Chairman) had been charged by the hon. proprietor with stating, that "he would not receive advice from any one." This accusation it was his duty to repel. He never said, or insinuated, that he was above receiving advice from the members of the court; but he told the hon. proprietor, "that such advice as he had thought proper to give, on that occasion, he would not

receive." What had the hon. proprietor said? He advised the directors to pay the same attention to the business of the East-India Company as they did to their own private affairs. This he looked upon as an undisguised insult to the court of directors, & he used the language which he had just repeated. He had certainly become in some degree heated, in consequence of what had fallen from the hon. proprietor; and if any thing he had said could fairly be construed as giving offence to the members of that court, he was extremely sorry for it.—(Hear! hear!)

The Hon. W. F. Elphinstone requested liberty to make a very few observations with respect to this purchase of claret. He happened to be in the chair when the order was given, and was therefore, very competent to speak to the facts. If the hon. proprietor would bring forward his question on any specific day, he (Mr. Elphinstone) pledged himself to meet it fully and fairly. Let him select any day he pleased for his motion, & he & many other gentlemen would be found ready to answer him, and to justify the transaction before a court of proprietors. After this statement, he wished to proceed regularly with the business of the day. But let the claret transaction be brought formally under consideration, and he would be the last to flinch from an investigation of it. He desired, he courted inquiry.—(Hear! hear!) Let the hon. proprietor act fairly and openly. He liked an open attack, but was not friendly to sudden and covert approaches.

Mr. D. Kinnaird said, the interpretation that was generally put on what fell from his hon. friend (Mr. Hume) at the last court, was very different from that which the hon. Deputy Chairman had stated. He (Mr. K.) believed, the general impression was that no insult was intended to be offered to the court of directors; and, if the interpretation of the hon. Deputy Chairman went forth without comment, it would cast an imputation on his hon. friend, which, he was quite sure, he did not deserve. All his hon. friend meant to state was, that the business of the East-India Company was not carried on in the same way that the transactions of private merchants were conducted. He really did not think that the proprietors understood any attack to have been made on the court of directors—and he begged to state, that no man, paying due attention to what passed, could, in his opinion, suppose that an attack was meditated.

Mr. Inglis hoped he might be indulged in making a few observations on this matter. When he last addressed the court on the subject, he neglected to explain a circumstance which ought to be noticed. His wish was, that the whole proceeding of the committee should be read to the general court. If that had been done, they would not have had another word offered on the subject. The point which he wished to state was this, and it was a very important one; namely, that it was impossible, at the moment of giving the order, to fix the price. It was a matter of honour between the wine-merchants and the directors. The former had to import the claret from France—they had not in their possession a single cask of the wine which the directors wanted; and they were, therefore, to import it, as cheap in price and as good in quality as they possibly could. The wine-merchants could not tell at what price they would be able to buy the claret; and of course, they could not form a judgment of the rate at which they would be obliged to sell it. He had nothing farther to observe on the transaction. He hoped this was the last time he should ever address them on it; and he was very sorry that it had taken up so much of their attention.

Mr. R. Jackson regretted that the whole proceedings of the committee were not read, for, inside of the bar, some misunderstanding seemed to prevail on the subject. One thing was evident, that a transaction of so indiscreet a nature had taken place, as to call for this by-law. What had the chairs admitted on this and the former day? It stood broadly admitted by the directors themselves, that two thousand half-chests of claret were ordered in May, and even on the improved statement of the present day, the price was not settled till the month of July following. These two thousand chests of claret, it seemed, were ordered only on the honour and credit of certain persons. After this declaration, he trusted, when his hon. friend (Mr. Hume) said, that the directors acted on principles entirely different from those adopted by other merchants, his remark would not be received with warmth and reprobation;

think of giving such an order as that which had been avowed. It was an indiscreet and questionable business; and those who wished to clear it up, would, he hoped, lose no time in so doing.

The hon. W. F. Elphinstone said, the learned gentleman could not have made a more insidious speech than he had delivered on that day. No man was more capable of bringing forward a motion than the learned gentleman, and, after what he had uttered, he (Mr. Elphinstone) desired that he would submit a proposition to the court on this subject, instead of taking it up in the way he had done. The learned gentleman appeared as a mediator on this occasion, at least he wished to be thought one; but, for his own part, he hoped he should never witness such a mediation again. The learned gentleman might be a very good lawyer, but, judging from what he had said this day, he was evidently a very bad merchant.—(Hear! hear!) These were true words. They might make use of what expressions they pleased from that corner (the place where Mr. Jackson, Mr. Hume, Mr. Kinnaird, and other gentlemen sat)—for he must call it that corner; but the directors were not placed in that court to be deterred from, or shamed out of, a plain statement of their opinion. He again repeated his challenge. Let gentlemen fix their day, and he would meet them manfully on this subject.

The Deputy Chairman observed, that the court had strayed very much from the question which was really before them, namely, to confirm the introduction of a new by-law; but after what had passed—after what had been said by gentlemen near the wall, he would not say in the corner, for fear of giving offence; he conceived that he was justified in thinking that they ought to bring the question forward in the face of day, instead of shooting arrows from behind the bush.

Mr. R. Jackson expressed his surprise at the course of proceeding recommended by the directors. They said, "Let the gentlemen before the bar bring forward this question; we are anxious they should: when the papers are read they will immediately acquit us." If such really were their feelings, let such also be their practice, and then order the papers to be read. It was for one of the gentlemen behind the bar to make the motion. If it were made, and the papers were produced, he would peruse them attentively; and if he found that he had been mistaken, no man could come down to the court with more joy and pleasure than he would, to state his conviction. But it was too much to expect, that those who took statements from the documents possessed by the directors, and quoted by them, should, after arguing on those very statements, be obliged to move for the originals.

Mr. Impey contended, that the line adopted by gentlemen before the bar on this occasion, was most unjust and irregular. In a court called for a specific purpose, certain facts were stated, and were positively denied. A second court was now held for the transaction of the same business, and the facts were again stated, and again denied. The gentlemen making the charge were called on to submit a motion on the subject; and what did the learned gentlemen say to this? He told the parties concerned to come forward with their evidence and exculpation; but before that was done, he thought those who made the charge ought to call for the documents which was insinuated would support it. The learned gentlemen seemed to mistake the characters of the two parties. His argument did not support the position of his friends; but taken on the other side, it was irresistible.

Mr. R. Jackson "We are the persons accused, and are on our defence."

Mr. Inglis had no objection to the production of the documents. When laid before the proprietors, it would be found that he had truly stated the grounds of the transaction.

The Deputy Chairman said, he, for one should consider the grounds stated by his hon. friend as very strong ones. If the hon. gentlemen before the bar thought proper to move for those papers, they might have them. It would turn out that their contents would be favourable to this transaction, which the learned gentleman, before he knew the circumstances of the case, had described as indiscreet and uncommercial, in opposition to the judgment of one of the first merchants in the metropolis, a

gentleman whose mercantile career was at least equal to that of the learned gentleman's at the bar. This he would say, that every individual in the direction had been exceedingly ill-treated on this occasion, by the hon. gentleman (Mr. Hume) and his supporters.

The new law was then agreed to.

LAW REPORT.

COURT OF CHANCERY. MARCH 7. THE PRINCESS OF WALES V. LORD LIVERPOOL AND COUNT MUNSTER.

Mr. Solicitor General this day repeated his application to the Court which had stood over at the request of Mr. Shadwell, since the last Seal, and the circumstances of the case were more fully entered into. The bill is filed by her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales against the Earl of Liverpool and Count Munster, the executors of her brother, Wm. Duke of Brunswick, deceased, for payment of 15,000*l.* and interest, alleged to be secured by two written Papers, each dated the 24th of August, 1814, one promising the repayment in the year 1816 of 16,000*l.* sterling with interest; and the other promising the payment in August, 1816 of 15,000 French Louis d'ors, at the rate of 24 livres each Louis. It appeared that a paper in the German language, for the payment of the 15,000*l.* sterling, had been transmitted to England, and had been deposited with Messrs. Coutts and Co. where it had been inspected by Count Munster, but the document promising to pay the 15,000 Louis d'ors had not been produced to Lord Liverpool or to the Count. And the object of this application was, that before the defendants should be required to put in their answer this second document should be produced and lodged in Court, that the defendants might have an opportunity of inspecting it. A comparison of the two documents, it was insisted, might afford material information with a view to the defence; besides which, as the Duke of Brunswick had assets in Germany as well as in England, a demand might be made and the money recovered in one country upon one document, and in the other country upon the other document, whilst the bill professed that they were both given for securing one and the same sum. The principle upon which his application was made—by motion upon affidavits, rather than by a cross bill for a discovery—was, that if the defendants filed a cross bill, they would, in the due and ordinary course of practice, be compelled to put in their answer to the bill of her Royal Highness before they could have the benefit of her Royal Highness's answer to their bill. The Learned Solicitor adverted to several cases at law, for the purpose of shewing by analogy, that the principle upon which he sought to have his present discovery on motion, had been adopted and acted upon by the Judges of a Court of Law, on a variety of occasions.

Sir Arthur Pigott was on the same side, and insisted that in point of practice the motion now submitted to the Court was one which ought to be entertained.

Sir S. Romilly, on the part of her Royal Highness, contended, that no such motion as the present one had ever been made in this Court with success; and he was well persuaded that no circumstance but the dignity of the parties could ever have induced his Learned Friends to have risked such a motion. He was assured his Lordship would in this case divest his mind of every consideration founded upon the illustrious rank of the contending parties, and would decide upon the same principles as if, instead of the plaintiff being her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, she had been Sarah Smith, or any other obscure individual. His Learned Friends must have been aware, that where a defendant in a suit in equity, wanted the inspection of a document, and

that such document was in the possession of the plaintiff, the uniform course was to file a cross bill, calling upon the plaintiff to produce it. His experience had not furnished him with an instance where a different mode of obtaining a sight of a document required by a defendant had been successfully resorted to, and if such an application could prevail, it would be a violation of the established practice of the Court for ages; the precedent he considered would be dangerous in the extreme, and therefore he was well persuaded his Lordship would hesitate a long while before he gave it his sanction. He was at a loss to conceive what difficulty the Earl of Liverpool could have to putting in an answer; he had not thought proper to file any affidavit alleging a reason; was the other defendant, Count Munster, only who had filed an affidavit. He could not suppose that the conscience of a Prime Minister was more than that of another man, his Lordship could have no sufficient reason for desiring to see the securities, which, in his capacity of executor, he was called upon to discharge. The application being of a novel and unprecedented nature, would, he trusted, be rejected by his Lordship.

Mr. Martin was also Counsel for her Royal Highness, and he maintained that there was not a single precedent to support such a motion. This was simply the case of a bill filed by a plaintiff, stating herself to be a creditor of the testator, from whose executors she sought to recover payment of the debt due to her, and she set forth the securities on which her demand was founded. It had been remarked by Sir Arthur Pigott, that it was material to the defendants to know, whether the instruments had been made in France, Vienna, or London; but he could not imagine, that the place where they were written could possibly have to do with their validity, if they were given for a valuable consideration, of which her Royal Highness would in due time be before the Court ample proof. She had filed her bill, and rested her claim on two written instruments—she had placed herself in the situation of every other plaintiff, and if the defendants thought they could not protect the estate of the Duke of Brunswick without an inspection of the notes, they had an obvious course to pursue; they should have filed a cross bill: but departing from the known practice of the Court, they had made this application as a motion of course, and had desired that the instruments referred to in the notice of motion should be produced; and, till produced, that all proceedings should have further time to answer. For his own part, he was convinced the production of the instruments could not be necessary to enable them to prove their case, if they had any means of defence; and he hoped his Lordship would dismiss their motion.

Mr. Bell argued, that where, in a Court of Equity a party sought a discovery of any thing whatever, he had no means of obtaining it but by a cross bill. If the defendants filed a cross bill for the discovery of a document, the plaintiff in the original bill, namely, her Royal Highness, would have the opportunity of stating her case in her answer. He defied his Learned Friends to quote an instance where except on a bill of discovery, this Court had ever compelled a party to produce any document whatever.

Mr. Shadwell observed, that the magnitude of the names of the litigant parties was the only circumstance that gave importance to such an application as this was, but the more important it was by reason of the illustrious persons concerned, the greater circumspection should be used by his Lordship in taking care that the regular practice of the Court was observed. The defendants might easily obtain the discovery they wanted, without the violation of any principle. If they filed a cross bill they might put any question to her Royal Highness on the subject of her securities, and the consideration she gave for them, which the fertility of fancy could invent. He submitted that, by the rules of the Court, the discovery required could be had in no other way than by a cross bill.

Mr. Solicitor General, in reply, said he was quite sure, that in the present case justice would be impartially administered; and the Princess of Wales being plaintiff, and the Prime Minister defendant, would have no more weight in his Lordship's mind, than if they were the

meanest individuals. Happily, they were litigating in a country where justice was administered without regard to the rank of the parties. This had been treated as a novel application; and yet it had been observed by Sir Samuel Romilly, in the course of his argument, that he had heard the same topics twenty times repeated: if he had heard them so often repeated, it was at least a proof that the application could not be very novel in its nature.

Sir S. Romilly said, he had heard them twenty times repeated, but never with success.

Mr. Solicitor General contended, that the principle on which he had made the motion was a very plain one; it was simply that the inspection of the instruments might afford the defendants those means of defence which they could not have without it. He had presented the case to his Lordship, and was fully confident that it would be decided upon the same just and unerring principles, as if it involved the interests of the most obscure persons in the country, instead of persons of the most elevated rank.

The Lord Chancellor said, that he hoped in this case, as well as in every other, he should decide with strict and impartial justice. He had nothing to do with those who came into that Court, but to consider them as plaintiff and defendant. This was a bill filed by the Princess of Wales against two persons who were executors of the Duke of Brunswick, and it was filed to obtain payment out of the assets of the Duke of Brunswick of two bills, which it was alleged had been given by him to her Royal Highness. The defendants stated they had been advised that it was material to them to insist in the first instance on the production of the bill. He held it his duty to dispense the same measure of justice as he should do between other parties. It was a case of very great importance with reference to the practice of the Court. He should say but little on the subject because it was not his intention to give his final judgement until a future day. His Lordship remarked, that in Courts of Law it had been the practice for ages to insist on having a *proferat* of a specialty, and here his Lordship alluded to cases in the time of Lord Mansfield, and also quoted the opinion of the Learned Judge upon the subject, as founded upon what he conceived to have been the practice of Courts of Equity. His Lordship, speaking with deference of such a man as Lord Mansfield, said he did not appear to him to have recollected what a Court of Equity would have done upon the question to which he had referred, but his Lordship added, that the cases at law did not, as he apprehended, apply to the present case. The present case could be decided only with reference to the practice of that Court. There might, indeed, be particular exceptions to general rules of practice; but then care must be taken, that the Court should be satisfied if the exception did actually exist. It became him, therefore, with reference to all those rules by which the production of instruments was enforced, to recollect what it was those rules required. The bill stated, that a double security had been given for the same sum. It would be necessary hereafter when the answer was filed, to look at the Bill, in order to see what the Bill said; as the answer was not put in, and as the defendants alleged they could not put it in without the previous production of the instruments, he must look at the affidavit on which the present motion was grounded, to see that it stated a case forming an exception to the general rule of practice. He should read the papers, and look at some of the notes he had taken as the argument had proceeded, and would deliver himself on this subject on Tuesday next. The Court was extremely crowded to hear this motion.

[The New Times, — March 9, 1818.]

CORNWALL ASSIZES.— LAUNCESTON.

BREACH OF PROMISE OF MARRIAGE.

WADE V. BRAY.—This was a writ of inquiry to assess damages, in a case of breach of promise of marriage, the defendant having let judgment go by default.

Mr. Adam opened the pleadings.—Serjeant Pell stated the case: he rose, he said, to give the circumstances of a case, upon which the verdict of a jury was not the thing for which he should ask—his business was to ask for the proper amount of damages under the breach of a promise of marriage made

by the defendant, who had reached that period of life at which men are aware of the consequences of such an act; and who belonged to a profession which sustained the greatest injury from the immoral conduct of those who pledged themselves to support it. It was unnecessary to describe the many unpleasant circumstances under which a female's name became public. There was in the constitution of the female mind something peculiarly repugnant to a disclosure of any of those views in which the tendencies of her heart were discoverable; but there were some circumstances which imperiously called upon her to appear before the public, and to lay open in a court of justice the full statement of her own wrongs, and the abandoned conduct of the person to whom her misfortunes were attributed. Questions of this kind were of so varied a nature, that it was impossible to say what damages it would be proper to assess, until the whole evidence on both sides was gone through. There were cases in which circumstances might occur calculated to justify a man in breaking off an engagement, even when the parties were at the church door. If such a justification could be proved in the present case, let the defendant bring it forward. The injured woman was the daughter of a clergyman at Tintagel: she was not remarkable for opulence, but she was possessed of great integrity; and although she moved in a rank in society which could not be called the most elevated, the purity of her character entitled her to an intercourse with those who were the most distinguished ornaments of society. The defendant was a little clergyman of the church of England whose duty it was, both from his professional character and the advantage which years gave him in deliberating upon the acts of his life—which were to give a complexion to the fortunes of another object—to have paused, and made up his mind on a subject of such vital importance. If he had any thing to say in mitigation of damages, let his proof be brought forward. Upon the part of the plaintiff he challenged the defendant to produce any evidence imputing conduct to her, liable to the slightest condemnation, offering any ground for the refusal to make good his engagement. Was she not a woman of virtue? Were her affections engaged to any other man? If either of those questions could be answered, as the defendant no doubt wished, he would have been right in abhorring the idea of an union, and in retreating without hesitation, even if he had arrived at the foot of the altar. But his case was so deplorably bad, that the most artful address could not even place any part of his conduct in the rank of those venial errors, which, though punishable in a court of justice, are not dealt severely with in that court where morals were the sole guide to the verdict. There was a total absence of all feeling in the system of deception which he had practised. The plaintiff was one of those persons who, through medium of his parents had attained a respectable station in life—respectable, for who could deny that the profession of the church, maintained as it ought to be maintained, was not respectable? Her parents had died and left her poor, but she had in her industry a security against want, and in her conduct a defence against the meanness that too often waited upon her condition. He believed she was a mantua maker when the defendant became acquainted with her, and it was no slight recommendation in her eyes that he was a member of that profession to which her father had belonged. It would appear as if a slight discontinuance of the acquaintance had taken place at a very interesting period of it. This was to be supposed from a letter written by the defendant to Miss Wade—a letter containing some sentiments which did credit to him,

but bearing through the whole an air of false sentiment, and a contemptible disposition to praise himself while he professed to censure. The learned serjeant then read the letter, which excited the utmost merriment in the court; and he commented upon the contents in a tone which added greatly to the effect produced by this exquisite effusion. This was the letter, and these were the comments; it is impossible to give an idea of the performance of the learned serjeant, while he held in his hand the elaborate workmanship of this worthy disciple of another of the learned profession.

"Madam,—You will doubtless be astonished at my presumption in addressing you by letter; but I flatter myself the offence may somewhat, though not altogether, be extenuated by the recollection of that friendship which once subsisted between us. To the breach of that friendship are to be attributed those deviations from the path of rectitude into which have I unfortunately run."

Now it is hard, said Serjeant Pell, to imagine a higher compliment to a lady than this letter commences with.—The writer had been led into some improprieties which he attributed to the breach of friendship between them. In the moment of repentance, his thoughts naturally fly to the object whose society alone, he admits, can protect him from the dangers of intemperance—but what follows? He suddenly turns to the delightful theme of his own commendation, and says,—

"My mind is naturally attuned to virtue."—(Loud laughter.)—Gentlemen of the jury, he has a soul for music—the allusion is evidently made to that part of the divine service for which, it appears, he was better adapted than for impressing the important lessons which require practice as well as precept to fix them in the minds of his parishioners.

"But without a perpetual watch, how soon are the best resolves to be overturned! I flatter myself, Madam, you will readily believe me when I say, that property is no motive with me for addressing you."

No, indeed, observed Serjeant Pell, her property was but slight. She had but little, but he had none at all.—(A laugh.)—"For whatever woman it may be my lot to marry, be her property little or much, it shall be settled on her before I go to church."

I shall, gentlemen of the jury, say nothing of this bright sentence, which certainly has the merit of communicating a very common place declaration in a very extraordinary way, considering the education generally esteemed necessary for the church. An observer, who paid in this age of literature an unnecessary attention to the forms of language, might say that Mr. Bray meant by it, that it was his intention to settle the woman he married upon herself, and thereby ease himself of one of the duties of which the book he was obliged to read constantly put him in mind—(laughter) but I attribute it to his inattention to those studies which are indispensably necessary. I acquit him of the wit, but accuse him of nothing less than the intention, and have no doubt that whoever would be settled upon himself, he proceeds still to praise himself, and says,

"Of selfishness I believe you will readily acquit me; imprudencies I have fallen into; but like"—

Pray, gentlemen of the jury, to whom do you think he compares himself? said Serjeant Pell, in a manner that shewed how he enjoyed the amusing absurdity of the defendant—why to Tom Jones in the *Roundling* (continued laughter.)

"But like Tom Jones in the *Roundling* they have been the effect of openness of heart rather than depravity of soul.—(Laughter.) Here's a pretty little fellow. You will see by and bye, gentlemen of the jury, what he calls the open-

ness of his soul.—"I would scorn to add hypocrisy to guilt; but how many who have preserved a fair outside have made greater deviations than myself."

Now, let us see his opinion of that state into which he had solicited Miss Wade to enter:—"A single state is contrary to the laws of God and the dictates of nature."

He becomes impatient that they are not united, and for the purpose of striking conviction to her soul of the necessity of her immediately consenting to be his, expresses himself thus:—"Man in Paradise, though surrounded by every other blessing, felt a vacuum in his soul, until the Almighty in his goodness conferred upon him our universal mother."—(loud laughter.)

Our universal mother! repeated Mr. Serjeant Pell.

Our universal mother! cried the learned judge.

Our universal mother! said the gentlemen of the jury.

Our universal mother! said the whole bar—with the exception of Mr. Gaselee and Mr. Williams, who were preparing for the defence; and seemed to think, the feeling that exhibited itself not at all respectful, considering the antiquity, the constancy, and the affection for her children, of our universal mother.

The ladies in the gallery whose interests were so powerfully called forth at the idea of such a disappointment as that upon which the sex were summoned to sympathise, hid their faces, for the weakness of our universal mother struck upon their memories, and they knew that we should all be now in Paradise had it not been for the guilt of our universal mother.

The letter proceeds:—"I long to taste the sweets of a life of virtue, for her ways are ways of pleasantness, and all her paths are peace. Now, madam, should you imitate Heaven, and receive the repenting sinner to your clemency, in you he would find a helpmate that would not only make his journey pleasant through this valley of the shadow of death, but one who would also be the means of bringing him to partake of those joys which are reserved for the saints for ever and ever."

Gentlemen of the Jury, notwithstanding the anticipation of bliss which he could not expect to find in the arms of any other woman, this little Tom Jones turns his thoughts to another:

"Now madam, should this not meet your approbation, let it be consigned to the flames and believe the writer to be

"Your ever devoted servant,
"T. BRAY, Feb. 20, 1811. WM. PITT BRAY."

Mr. Joseph Avery, surgeon at Boss Castle, was called. In the year 1816 at the latter end of July, I saw the plaintiff, on the road near Tintagel.

Here there was some whispering between the counsel upon each side. A communication was made by Serjeant Pell and Mr. Gaselee to the Judge.

Mr. Justice Abbot then stated to the Jury that the plaintiff had agreed to accept a compromise of TWO HUNDRED POUNDS.—The ladies were woefully disappointed.

MANCHESTER POLICE.

Two boys, named RICHARD HILL and THOMAS LEA, were indicted for stealing two pieces of fustian: their names do not occur in the calendar published by the Governor of the prison, although the robbery was charged as being committed on the 16th of January, and there are inserted in that document, the names of prisoners charged with felony, and also the supposed owners of the property stolen, up to the 19th of that month.—This omission, therefore, makes us unable to state on whose oath the charge was made in this instance, or from whom the property was represented as having been stolen. Mr. Teale, with great humanity, visited the boys in prison. They told "a

plain unvarnished tale," which matured into absolute conviction, the belief of their innocence, that had been caused by the information he had previously received. He prepared a brief for them gratuitously, for they were "friendless and penniless, and utterly unable to obtain any legal aid." Mr. Williams, the barrister, at Mr. Teale's request, in the most handsome manner, consented to undertake their defence, and the trial commenced.

Mr. Nadin (the deputy constable) was examined, and stated, "that he met the boys last Friday but one (the 16th January); they had each one of these pieces under the arm; they said a MAN had given them a *halfpenny each to carry them.*" A question was then put to him by Mr. Williams, which he did not answer to the open Court, but was called round by the Magistrates to the Bench, and *whispered his reply to them.* Shortly after this communication, an officer was dispatched to bring down to the New Bailey Court-room a returned transport named Hindley, and in the mean time Mr. Dunstan was ordered to take one of the boys down from the bar, and the remaining lad, Hill, was then called upon to tell his story. This he did in substance as follows:—

That about eight o'clock on the evening of the 16th of January, he and his companion were standing near Knowles's public-house, at the New Cross, when a middle aged man, with whiskers, dressed in light coloured jean clothes, (the coat rather short in the laps) and rather slender made, came up to them, and finding they were out of work, said, "I have a small job I want doing, and if you will do it, I will give you a pint of ale." The boys consenting, the man took them into a court, containing houses, which goes out of St. George's Road, near the George Inn, placed them in a necessary, and said to them, "you must stop here until I return, and let no mortal soul come in." The man then proceeded to the top of an entry, a little to the left of the necessary, and observing the prisoners looking after him, told them to "keep the door shut." They, however, again opened it, and saw the man go into a house in the court, opposite to the necessary, from which he immediately returned with two pieces of fustians, and gave to Hill (the bigger boy) one of them, who said the weight was nothing, and he would carry both. The man said "THAT WOULD NOT DO, he would be falling them," and then gave the other piece to Lea. The man then told them they must go down the entry, and he would follow them, when he had locked his door. Hill and Lea proceeded down the entry, and the man followed close at their heels without going to lock his door. When they had got about three parts down the entry, they saw Nadin and Prinnett, one of his beadsles, standing close to the wall. Hill, who was walking first, was suffered by the beadsle to pass him, and was seized by Nadin, whilst Lea, who was turning back on seeing his companion seized, was pushed into Prinnett's arms by the man who had given the goods. Hill as soon as Nadin laid hold of him, pointed to the man who was following them, and said, "that man gave it to me to carry." Upon which Nadin said, "I see no man you d—d rascal," and immediately the man disappeared. The boys were then taken to the Weavers' Arms, in Angel Meadow, where they were handcuffed and brought from thence to the New Bailey Prison.

Hill was now taken down from the bar and Lea placed there, and called upon, as his companion had been, to tell his story. It corresponded exactly with the relation that had been given by Hill, with the single exception of a trifling difference as to the time they remained in the necessary, and which, in point of fact, was rather confirmatory of the truth of their narrative than otherwise. The proceedings in this case were suspended, and another

trial was proceeding, when a person dressed in a blue coat, and having round his neck a black silk handkerchief, entered the Grand Jury box, where several spectators were standing; and amongst them a very lusty gentleman, dressed in black, by whom the man we have just before described was almost concealed from view. In a short time the latter gentleman changed his situation in the Grand Jury box, so that the person of the former was more exposed to the observation of the prisoners at the bar, and other persons in Court. Both the boys cried out, "That is the man that gave us the goods." Hindley (for it was the very man who had been sent for) was then taken into custody, and the boys Hill and Lea, having given evidence on oath against him, he was, we understand, fully committed for trial. The Chairman addressed the boys, and in the course of his observations stated, that they left the bar "as free from any imputation of guilt in the case on which they were brought to trial, as the Bench itself was." We ought to add, that on searching Hindley's house, the clothes, which the boys described him as having worn, were found there.

To this the Manchester Paper adds—
"How came it that Mr. Nadin and his man were waiting in that particular entry which we have described, at the precise period when the boys were coming out of it?"

What were the suspicious circumstances which induced them to seize two boys, when there was no other apparent reason for it, than that they were each carrying a piece of goods?

Had Nadin had any information from Hindley, and if so, did he know his character?

Whose property do the goods turn out to be, and how came Hindley in possession of them?

We understand an examination of the subject is still in progress, and we find Mr. Nadin is now in London, sent for, no doubt, to be examined by the Secret Committee.

The Morning Chronicle, Feb. 12.

POLICE.

MARLBOROUGH-STREET.—Information was given at this office on Friday, that two gentlemen were about to fight a duel the next morning, in consequence of a dispute at a gaming-table in Pall-mall on Thursday night. An information was also laid against the parties at Queen-square office at the same time.

The parties were Capt. F—, belonging to a regiment of Dragoons, and B—, Esq. also an officer. T. Foy apprehended the Captain in Bond-street, and he was taken before R. Baker, Esq. The Captain stated that Mr. B. had challenged him, in consequence of his having struck him for extreme ill behaviour to him.

The Magistrate observed, that it was his duty to preserve the peace, and he called upon Capt. F—to enter into sureties to keep the peace, himself in 500l. and two ureties in 100l. each, which was immediately conformed to. It was desired that the other gentleman might be taken, if found. Lavender also held a warrant against the parties from Queen-square office.

FINAL EXAMINATION OF MR. RANSON THE ENGRAVER'S CASE.—Mr. RANSON surrendered to his bail at the office at 3 o'clock, attended by his Solicitor: when—

Mr. Westwood said to the Magistrate—"I have to make this declaration, that the Bank, under all the circumstances of the case, have declined to prosecute Mr. Ranson, and I therefore desire, with your permission, that his bail be discharged."

Mr. Ranson—"I don't thank you for your intelligence, Mr. Westwood; but I beg to return thanks to the other gentlemen present."

Magistrate—"I am sorry for this decision, because I had much rather that the Bank had set the question at rest."

THE 600 MILES MATCH IN 10 DAYS.—Mr. Howard who has engaged to perform this master-piece of pedestrianism for 200 guineas, after the failure of Mr. Wentworth, is going on promisingly. He has done as follows over two miles of turf and road:—

Started at Finished at Miles done.
Monday, . . 3 morning, half-past 7 . . 65
Tuesday, . . 4 9 . . 67

Wednesday, 4 9 . 50
Thursday, 5 8 . 65

THE VANSITTARTIAN MODE OF BOOK-KEEPING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MORNING CHRONICLE.

SIR,

During the greater part of my life, I have vegetated on the eastern side of Temple Bar, and I have in consequence of my uniform residence there, acquired certain notions of Book-keeping of which I should find it very difficult at this time of life to divest myself; but, if after my inquiries, you should assure me of the correctness of the statement which the Chancellor of the Exchequer made in the House of Commons on Wednesday night, I shall without any delay, cancel my old-fashioned mode of keeping the debit and credit side in my ledger, and shall forthwith commence an entire new system of arranging my accounts. Looking, in the first place, to the debit side of the statement, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said, that the debt had not been increased more than twelve millions, because he had not increased the number of Exchequer Bills in circulation, beyond the addition of that amount; but he admitted that the Navy Debt had not been paid off, and that the Exchequer Bills which he might issue to supply the deficiencies of the Revenue of last year, were not included in his account; so that, Mr. Editor, according to this new system of Book-keeping, I am not to consider myself a debtor for my book-debts, or for any other debts, excepting only those for which I may have issued Bills! Now, Sir, as to the credit side of the Chancellor of the Exchequer's account, the Hon. Gentleman said that the Funded Debt was diminished this year about two millions more than he had expected, because the sum which he had redeemed, would, if now valued at the present advanced prices, amount to about 15 millions of money, instead of 13 millions of money, which he had calculated upon;—not that he had purchased an increased quantity of Stock, but the amount of money, if the Stock were valued at the present prices, would appear to produce that excess; but the Exchequer neglected to inform the House, that valuing the unredeemed Funded Debt of about seven hundred & seventy millions at the price of last year, viz. 62 for Consols, the nation was indebted only to the amount of about 250 millions of money in Consols, whereas valuing the Stock at the present prices, we are indebted now to the amount of 290 millions in Consols; in the Reduced Stock 120 millions, instead of one hundred millions of pounds sterling; in Five per Cents, 130 millions, & instead of 100 millions in all other the states the Debt of the nation, valued at the present prices, is increased in a proportionate to the amount. Now then let us again examine Mr. Vansittart's statement, the amount which it would cost the nation to redeem the Unfunded Debt, valued at the present prices, is 150 millions more than it would have cost to redeem the same Debt valued at the price of last year. Ergo.

Dr. John Bull.	Cr. John Bull.
To the increased value of the Unredeemed Debt this year. £150,000,000	By the increased value of the Stock Redeemed this year. £2,000,000

Now, Mr. Editor, if this increase be to the advantage of the nation, I will immediately remodel my counting-house, explode all my old notions, and adopt the Vansittartian mode of book-keeping.

I am, Mr. Editor, your obedient Servant,
AN OLD MERCHANT.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICIARY.

Wednesday came on the trial of the Reverend JOSEPH ROBERTSON, Minister of the Gospel, Leith Wynd Chapel, Edinburgh, and WILLIAM PEARSON, spirit-dealer, in the Canongate, accused of falsehood, fraud, and forgery, and also of celebrating, clandestinely and irregularly, marriage, contrary to the Act of first Parliament of Charles II. 1661. chap. 34.

The first witness called was Alexander Ross, Session-Clerk of North Leith; he knows Mr. Robertson, who once applied to him for a certificate of marriage. Being shown the certificate of marriage between Moonay, a soldier of the 88th Foot, and Margaret Macpherson, declares it to be a forgery, no part of it being in his hand-writing. Being likewise shown a certificate of the same nature between Fitzgerald, another soldier of the 88th, and Sarah Urquhart, deposes that it is also a forgery; that he never granted these certificates, as it was contrary to the laws of the Church for him to grant certificates to persons residing in Edinburgh.

Alexander Ross, jun., son of the last witness, being shown the certificates, declares they are forgeries, no part being his father's writing.

Sarah Urquhart said, she was formerly a servant to Mr. Grant, of Rothiemurchus, but is now married to Edmund Fitzgerald, a soldier of the 88th; that in October last, on a Sunday, the witness, accompanied by Fitzgerald, Moonay, and Margaret Macpherson, called on Mr. Robertson at his house; it was about eleven o'clock, but Robertson said, as he was going to church, they must call again at one o'clock; that they did so accordingly; Robertson desired them to go down to Pearson's house in the Canongate, to enter by the back door, and he would follow; Pearson was in, and said he would endeavour to make Mr. Robertson marry them. Mr. Robertson came in a short time, and said he did not know what to do with those people, but, Pearson said, that on a former occasion they had got over this by getting the lines afterwards and then signing them after marriage, which Robertson said he recollected; that Robertson and Pearson retired into another room, and Pearson shortly returned and demanded 7s. 6d. for each couple, but the men said they had not so much; said they would get it after the marriage, but Pearson replied that Mr. Robertson would not do it without money; that the witness and Macpherson went for the money, and returned in a few minutes; that the money was given to Fitzgerald, who gave 5s. to the parson, and 15s. for the lines; that M. Macpherson called on the Tuesday or Wednesday, at Mr. Robertson's for the certificates, but he refused, except they were all present; but the two men being at Perth, M. Macpherson wrote to Perth, which Fitzgerald answered, and desired them to get the certificates or return the money; that they shewed Mr. Robertson the letter, who desired them to be easy, and to go down to Pearson's and he would follow; that they went to Pearson's, who said he was afraid the lines would not be got. Shortly after Mr. Robertson came, when he and Pearson went into another room, and in a short time Pearson came back, and desired them to call next day at four o'clock; that they called accordingly, when Pearson said he had got the lines after a good deal of trouble; Pearson then desired them to go to Mr. Robertson's house; they went there, and Pearson came immediately; Mr. Robertson took the lines out of a drawer, wrote something on them, and gave them to the witness and Macpherson. (She identified the lines on being shewn them; they were the same which the former witnesses swore were forged). That the parson read over the lines at Pearson's desire, and added, he was afraid there was something wrong yet, as they had not got an Officer's certificate; but any thing occurred to tell him.

Edmond Fitzgerald gave evidence in nearly similar terms with the preceding witness, and fully corroborated her testimony. That the witness paid twenty shillings to Robertson, after the marriage, who took five shillings of it, and gave the rest to Pearson.

Margaret Macpherson, wife of John Moonay, private in the 88th Foot, said she was married on Sunday, the 19th October last, in Pearson's house by Mr. Robertson. She gave an exactly similar account with the preceding witnesses.

John Moonay, private in the 88th Regiment, corroborated the testimony of his wife and the other two witnesses.

After some exculpatory evidence, Mr. Drummond for the Crown, Mr. Mailland for Mr. Robertson, and Mr. Pringle for Pearson, severally addressed the Jury.

Lord GILLIES, who presided, summed up the whole in a very able manner, after which the Jury, without leaving the box, unanimously found Robertson guilty of clandestinely celebrating the marriages libelled; and both the prisoners guilty of feloniously using certificates of proclamation of banns as genuine, knowing them to be forged.

The Court sentenced Mr. Robertson to imprisonment in the gaol of Canongate for three months, and thereafter to be banished from Scotland for life, agreeably to the statute. Pearson to three months imprisonment, and fourteen years banishment from Scotland.

The Morning Chronicle, March 25.

SELECTIONS.

CHARACTER OF THE IRISH

FROM

MR. PHILLIPS SPEECHES.

'I think I know my countrymen; they cannot help being grateful for a benefit; and there is no country on the earth where one would be conferred with more characteristic benevolence. They are, emphatically, the schoolboys of the heart—a people of sympathy; their acts spring instinctively from their passions; by nature ardent, by instinct brave, by inheritance generous. The children of impulse, they cannot avoid their virtues; and to be other than noble, they must not only be unnatural but unnatural. Put my panegyric to the test. Enter the hovel of the Irish peasant, I do not say you will find the frugality of the Scotch, the comfort of the English, or the fantastic decorations of the French cottager; but I do say, within those wretched bazaars of mud and misery, you will find sensibility the most affecting, politeness the most grateful, merit the most unconscious;—their look is eloquence, their smile is love, their rétor is wit, their remark is wisdom—not a wisdom borrowed from the dead, but that with which nature has herself inspired them; an acute observance of the passing scene, and a deep insight into the motives of its agents. Try to deceive them, and see with what

shrewdness they will detect; try to outwit them, and see with what humour they will elude; attack them with argument, and you will stand amazed at the strength of their expression, the rapidity of their ideas, and the energy of their gesture! In short, God seems to have formed our country like our people: he has thrown round the one its wild, magnificent, decorated rudeness; he has infused into the other the simplicity of genius and the seeds of virtue: he says audibly to us, "Give them cultivation."

CALUMNY.

'The reptile Calumny is ever on the watch. From the fascination of its eye no activity can escape; from the venom of its fang no sanity can recover. It has no enjoyment but crime; it has no prey but virtue; it has no interval from the restlessness of its malice, save when, bloated with its victims, it grovels to disgorge them at the withered shrine, where envy idolizes her own infirmities. Under such a visitation, how dreadful would be the destiny of the virtuous and the good, if the providence of our constitution had not given you the power, as I trust, you will have the principle, to bruise the head of the serpent, and crush and crumble the altar of its idolatry!

OPERAS.

Operas originally took their rise in Italy; and it seems the proper, almost the only soil for their genial cultivation. They are remnants of the Greek chorusses, which used to be given as a sort of relief to the performers, who were often fatigued by the declamations in which they were obliged to indulge their audiences. Metastasio in the father of Italian operas; and as far as we have seen and read since his period, is very likely to retain that title undisputed. If we were to look seriously into the nature of operas, we should conceive them as the most absurd species of entertainment, and only calculated to gratify the luxurious and sickly appetite of an Asiatic, or Italian,—being, who incapable of energy, are satisfied with the most effeminate exertion, and who lose their senses in the soft melodies of wanton music. The Italian language, however, is almost musical in itself. The number of vowels that it contains gives it a peculiar softness, and particularly adapts it to the harmony of song. With so many advantages, we can be but little astonished at its cultivation beneath a warm sun, and in a climate fitted to luxurious indolence;—where flowers and freshness pervade it through the year, and the fertility of nature, almost exceeds the calls of its inhabitants for subsistence. The philosopher can here pause, and see how wonderfully providence arranges for the various wishes and dispositions of men; how wonderfully he adapts dispositions to climes, and exertion to emergency. In Germany they are musical as well as in Italy; but as their climate is gloomy and grand, we find a corresponding taste directing their musical compositions. The majesty of their works is seen in Hadyn and Mozart; as our English Arne, and Purcell, display the mingled dispositions of softness, and energy, and daring, which the British character exhibits. But we must not indulge ourselves in tracing the dangerous fascinations of music. We must not permit ourselves to be lulled by its harmonies, or melted by those breathings that give to the mind a charmed existence. We have other duties to perform, and however painful it may be to us, to tear ourselves from the soft lap of harmony, we must beware of the syren, and become what we should be, fair and impartial critics.

We have stated that we think the Italian the best school for music, but we will not therefore say, that none but Italians can sing well. Madame Mara,

Mrs. Billington, Mrs. Dickons, Miss Stephens, and Miss Byrne, would belie the assertion, even if we could not boast of Braham. Mr. Braham's voice is superlatively fine; his swells and cadences are sustained, all the science of a profound musician. But in an anxiety to display his science he becomes redundant, when as on the contrary, whenever he indulges in that pure taste, from which he never should deviate, he is attractive beyond our power to express.

LINNEAN SOCIETY OF LONDON.

At a late meeting of this Society, a Description of the Island of Tristan d'Accunha with some Accounts of its Productions, by Capt. DUGALD CARMICHAEL, of the 72d regiment was read. Capt. C. from motives of laudable curiosity solicited permission to accompany the force which sailed in the ship Falmouth from the Cape, to take possession of this interesting island, and which was provided with the necessaries for establishing a settlement there. It is a solid rock rising abruptly from the sea in the form of a truncated cone, at an angle of 45 degrees, 3000 feet, surmounted by a dome 5000 feet high, on which is a volcanic crater. The lower part of the mountain is generally enveloped in clouds, and scarcely a day passes without rain. The whole is in a great measure covered with long grass to a considerable height. The animals which inhabit the island are two or three species of seal, various kinds of sea-fowl, and wild hogs and goats, probably descended from animals left here by some of the early navigators. The animals are described as being so tame that it was necessary to clear a path through, the birds which were reposing on the rocks by kicking them aside; one species of seal did not move when struck or pelted, and at length some of the party amused themselves by mounting and riding them into the sea. These as well as the vegetable productions are fully described by Capt. Carmichael, who also gives an account of a difficult and hazardous journey to the summit of the mountain.

APSLEY-HOUSE.—Thirty thousand pounds was the sum paid by the Duke of WELLINGTON to his brother, the Marquis of WELLINGTON, for his town residence in Piccadilly, including the furniture, to which his Grace has since added many superb additions of French manufacture in bronze and or-molu, for which the Parisian artists are so much distinguished. It was intended to have changed the name of Apsley-house to that of the new owner; but the Duke being told that there was a Wellington-house in every street, where dwelt a linen-draper or a haberdasher, he determined to preserve the old name by way of distinction.

BURLINGTON-HOUSE.—The extensive improvements and alterations in this magnificent mansion are nearly completed. The apartments in the principal building have been newly arranged, so as to form a suite of rooms unequalled in the Metropolis. The east wing is already furnished, and has for some time been occupied by Mr. CHARLES CAVENTISH, the second son of Lord GEORGE. In front of the extensive wall towards Piccadilly are placed twelve large square lanterns, which are to be illuminated with gas, as are all the lamps in the interior of the court-yard.

A gentleman returning from an arduous fox-chase, and extremely thirsty, asked a country girl, whom he saw at the door of a lone cottage, for a draught of ale! The Girl, (dropping a curtsey) "I've got no ale, Sir."

Gent.—"No ale! well then pray give me a tumbler of table beer."

Girl.—"Got no table beer, Sir."

Gent.—"Worse and worse; then I'll thank you for a tumbler of water."

Girl.—"Got no water, Sir."

Gent.—"The d— I you have not, why how do you do then?"

Girl.—"Very well, I thank you, Sir, I hope you are well."